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THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

The Army in Good Health—Volunteers Enrolled—Mormon Complicity with the Indians—Interesting Statement of Facts.

From Our Army Correspondent.

Camp Near Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

Since my letter of Dec. 1, nothing of particular interest has occurred in camp. We are getting on very well; are in good health and spirits, but not quite reconciled to our disappointment in not spending the Winter in Salt Lake City. We however console ourselves with the hope of making our entrance into the Holy City next Summer. Five companies of volunteers, formed almost entirely of the teamsters who came with the trains, have been enrolled and placed under the command of Capt. Bee, of the 10th Infantry.

Judge Eckles, United States District Judge, is holding a term of his Court here, and several cases have been tried. The weather for the past ten days has been very disagreeable, with frequent snows, but not very cold.

The rumors of Mormon complicity with the Indians in the horrible massacre of the California emigrants and others, in passing through Utah, is confirmed by the report of Dr. Hurt, the Indian Agent, and others. Brigham Young's boasted power and influence over the Indians since he has assumed his treasonable position towards the General Government, is used to its full extent against it. Persons passing to and from California through Utah, were often cautioned against the Indians by the Mormons. After being very inquisitive about the route they intended to take, they would say to them "Look out, the Indians are very bad on that road;" or, "If you ain't careful, the Indians will clean you out before you get through."

The significance of these remarks a few incidents will serve to establish.

Early in February last, two gentlemen, John Peltro and John Tobin, the latter an apostate Mormon, in company with several others, came to the Indian Farm, on the Spanish Fork, on their way to California. While there, Brigham Young, junior, a son of the High Priest, and a young man, named Taylor, overtook them and remained over night, and all left in the morning. Peltro and his party started first, and jocularly asked Young and Taylor if they were going their way. Young was heard to say, in an under tone: "We will overtake you soon enough." As soon as they had left, it was the talk among the Mormons that the Indians were very hostile on the route this party had taken. In anticipation of the facts, before Mr. Peltro and party had time to reach the southern settlements, rumors were rife that they had all been cut off by the Indians.

The mail-carrier of the California mail that came up soon after reported that the party was attacked in the night, while asleep, on the Santa Clara River, by the Pi-ede Indians, who robbed them. Tobin was severely wounded in the face; two others of the party were also wounded, but not so seriously. It is a significant fact that all the balls found in the blankets of the sleeping party fitted the navy-size revolvers, and the Utah Indians pertinaciously assert that the Pi-edes had nothing to do with it. One of the party wrote an account of the affair to Gen. Burr, at Salt Lake City, and forwarded it by the mail before referred to. When the mail reached Provo the letter was taken out and torn up by a Mormon, with the remark that the "old General should never see that mess of stuff."

In the early part of September G. W. Hancock, a Mormon merchant from Paysan, was at the Indian Farm, and said that an express had gone up to President Young with the intelligence that some California emigrants had been attacked by the Indians, and were entrenched behind their wagons, and to get his instructions what to do with the *Americans*. On the next day one of the Utah Indians, who had been gathering pine nuts west of the Seveir Lake, came in and said that he met a band of the Pi-edes, who told him that the Mormons had killed all the emigrants. Three day later another of the Utahs came to the Farm and confirmed the report, saying that his brother Ammon, a chief, went to Iron County and tried to persuade the Indians to leave the road. The Bishop of the settlement ordered him away, telling him he had no business there. This Indian said that the Pi-edes had been instigated by the Mormons. These reports of the massacre were soon confirmed by others, and the Indians persisted in saying "the Mormons had killed the Americans." Dr Hurt, wishing to learn more definitely what had occurred, the nature of the difficulties, and the instigators, sent a young Indian in whom he could confide, by a secret route, to the Pi-edes. He met them at Ammon's (Indian) village, in Beaver County. They acknowledged having participated in the massacre of the emigrants, but said the Mormons persuaded them to it; that about ten or eleven "sleeps" (nights) ago, J. D. Lee came to ther village and told them that the Americans were bad people, and always killed Indians whenever they had a chance, and that they killed the Mormons, who were the friends of the Indians, and prevailed on them to attack the emigrants, (over 100 in number,) and promised that the Mormons would help them. The Pi-edes made three different attacks, but were repulsed each time, when a number of Mormons, with Lee and the Bishop of Cedar City, went to the emigrant camp, pretending to be friends, and, under the pretext of settling the difficulties, persuaded them to lay down their arms, and permit the Indians to come inside their defences, when the work of butchery commenced. To use the language of the young Indian, "they cut all their throats," but a few of them started to run off, and the Pi-edes shot them. He also said there were some 15 or 16 small children, who were not killed, but were taken by the Bishop. Lee and the Bishop took all the stock, (over 1,000 head,) and a large amount of money.

A report also reached the Indian farm that the Snake Indians, under a chief named Little Soldier, had attacked an emigrant train in charge of a man named Squiers, from Missouri. He was encamped near Ogden. They drove off all his cattle, (nearly 500 head,) and all his mules and horses. The Utah Indians say that the Mormons took the stock themselves. Ben Simons, a Delaware Indian, who lives with the Snakes in Weber Valley, says that in the early part of September Dimick B. Huntington, (Brigham Young's Indian interpreter,) and Bishop West, of Ogden, came to the Snake village, and told the Indians that Brigham Young wished them to steal the emigrants' cattle. He says the Snake chiefs consulted him about it. He advised them not to do it, which advice they concluded to follow—but Huntington and West insisted upon their stealing the cattle; the chiefs replied that they did not want them, and if the Mormons wanted them, they might get them themselves. Simons says he knows the Mormons have got the stock.

A. B. C.

Additional Intelligence.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Independence, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

Mr. Joseph C. Irwin arrived here late yesterday from Camp Scott. He left that point on the 15th of December, arriving here on the 22d, thus making the trip at this season of the year in the unprecedented short time of thirty-eight days. His party consisted of seven persons; Davidson of the firm, and Thos. Pitt and J. Enlow in the employ, of Perry & Co., Suttlers for the Tenth Infantry; Hamilton, of Westport, and Mr. Irwin's two nephews, residing here. Everything was quiet in camp when the party left, although all were anxiously waiting for the arrival of stock and the Spring season, to march immediately forward to the Lake. Capt. Marcy is expected to be back with animals from New-Mexico by the 15th of April, and *as soon thereafter as transportation can be effected Col. Johnston will make the effort to enter Salt Lake City, either by the Northern or Southern route*—he has not yet determined which. Col. Johnston's impression is, from every demonstration made in the valley, *that the troops will have to fight*. Added to his own troops, (regulars,) five *full* companies of volunteers, composed of Magraw's men, teamsters and others, are ready to assist. Mr. Irwin brought dispatches and mails from the army through to Fort Leavenworth.

Court was in session on the 15th, Judge Eckles presiding—the first untrammeled one ever held in the Territory. A good many presentments were made by the Grand Jury, involving business enough for two or three weeks. The stock at Camp Scott was wintering tolerably well. At least two-thirds will pass through the Winter. Provisions were tolerably plenty, and will last, it is calculated, until June. Salt was remarkably scarce, worth from $2@$2 50 per pound. A considerable amount of it was near at hand on pack-mules from Laramie. The weather was pretty cold until the 5th November, moderating after that—snow about five inches deep; had snow on the road as far as South Pass; for the remainder of the trip the weather was remarkably fine. Large numbers of the Arrapahoes encamped at the Platte Bridge for trading purposes. The party arrived at Reshaw's, Christmas Eve, and were kindly entertained. At Laramie, Major Lyons was in command, who provided for each man and beast of the party very bountifully; found the Sioux Village at Rush Creek; traded with them; met one of Russell and Waddell's trains this side of Ash Hollow, just starting up, which, doubtless, passed on safely; met the outgoing mail at Kearney; passed another below the three crossings at Sweet Water, just above the Devil's Gate; found Lieut. Marshall in command, all well. The roads from Kearney to Big Blue were rough; some snow. The Sandy and Big Blue were very high.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Six Hours' Later from Europe—Further Particulars of the Attempted Assassination of Napoleon—Additional from India—Financial Affairs—Revival in Cotton, &c., &c.

The screw-steamship *Edinburgh*, Cummings, Commander, from Glasgow, on the 17th ult., arrived at this port last evening. She brings Glasgow papers of the afternoon of the 16th January, containing a few hours later intelligence from London and Paris than that received by the *Canada*.

The *Edinburgh* experienced a succession of strong westerly gales, and met with very heavy weather eastward of the Banks.

On the 21st ult., in lat. 52° 18′, long. 25° 04′, the *Edinburgh* passed a large steamer bound east, supposed to be the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool.

The *Persia*, from New-York on the 6th January, was off Holyhead at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and was expected to arrive at Liverpool at 4 o'clock the same afternoon.

The only fresh news brought by this arrival is derived from telegrams to the evening Glasgow papers. It consists chiefly in particulars of the late attempted assassination of the Emperor Napoleon.

In addition to what is already known, it is ascertained that five minutes before the attempt, M. Pietre, Chief of Police, had arrested, close to the Opera, an exile of 1852, who had returned to Paris under a false name. On his person were found a grenade, a revolver, and a poniard. The police of Paris were forewarned on Thursday by the Belgian Police of the attempt of the assassination. The sixty persons who are wounded are in a dangerous condition. Some have been removed to the prison Mazes. The arrests are multiplying hourly.

Just as the carriage drew up to the peristyle of the Opera House, a large hand-grenade, thrown, it is supposed, from one of the windows opposite, fell upon the pavement within a few inches of the vehicle, burst with terrible force, and flung deadly projectiles in all directions. Two or three seconds after, another shell of the same kind struck the roof of the Imperial carriage. Before the Emperor and Empress had time to alight, a third quickly followed, launched with deadly aim, and bursting as effectively as the former two. This closed the murderous campaign.

The following statements and reports are from the correspondence and journals received from Paris on the morning of the 16th ult.:

"The gas-pipes running along the façade of the Opera House, were blown off by the explosion of the projectiles, and for a time the street was in darkness.

The street in which the Opera House is situated would have been filled by the crowd, but a squadron of mounted Paris Guards soon galloped up from their barracks. None excepting the residents were allowed to enter the street.

At the barracks on the Quay d'Orsay the cavalry, armed to the teeth, mounted their horses, and remained ready for any emergency.

Four projectiles were flung under the carriage, but one did not explode. It was intended that twenty should be used.

About thirty persons are said to have been arrested, mostly Italians.

Only one Frenchman, it is said, is implicated."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* telegraphs on the 16th: "As the Imperial carriage drove up to the main entrance of the theatre, and as one of the footmen was in the act of opening the door, three percussion shells, filled with fulminating powder, were flung from the top of one of the houses opposite among the *cortége*, and exploded on reaching the ground. The first fell just in front of the carriage, its fragments killing one horse, wounding the footman, and piercing the hat of the Emperor about an inch above his head. The other shells burst among the crowd and escort. An eye-witness says there was an interval of a few seconds between the second and third explosions. The Emperor had alighted; he then carried the Empress in his arms to the steps of the Opera-House, but scarcely had he done so when a third shell burst under the carriage, and shattered it to pieces. The houses opposite were immediately taken possession of by the police, and in one several Italians were arrested, one having a loaded revolver. The shells must have been large, containing a great quantity of gunpowder, as the report broke all the windows on the opposite side of the street. It is supposed the attempt was believed certain of success, for the death of the Emperor was a current report at the time of the outrage. At the opening of the Bourse, the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was universal. Two hundred persons have been taken, and arrests continue; even some of the police have been arrested. The indignation against the assassins is increased, because they must have known that the Empress and other ladies would be present. The explosions were heard at a quarter of a mile, and placed the immediate spot in darkness for a short time. The Emperor's hat was torn into two parts. The collar of the cloak he wore, and that part which covered his shoulder, was rent open."

The London *Times* of the 16th, in its second edition, publishes a letter dated Dec. 2, from Cawnpore, describing the retreat after Windham's defeat, and the panic in the camp. Windham lost his camp, with 500 tents, and the mess plate of six regiments, no end of tents, saddlery, and harness in an unfinished state, and private property valued at £50,000. So it is said. He left his flank exposed, and made no provision for the safety of his camp. The conduct of the 64th Regiment was admirable; they made a desperate charge. Major Sterling, Captains Murphy and Macrae were shot dead. Capt. Parsons was wounded. Brigadier Wilson was shot, after exclaiming, "Now, boys, you have them." Two British guns opened on the regiment by mistake, whilst the enemy's cavalry charged them.

The Queen has signified her intention to bestow the Victoria cross upon Captain Havelock, son of the deceased hero, for signal acts of coolness and courage on the field of battle.

There is no particular change to be noted in financial and commercial affairs by this arrival. Consols for money closed on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 94⅝@¾. The Glasgow market was generally good, and a fair business transacted. Prices much the same as the day previous. Guaranteed stocks rather higher.

In Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 16, the sales of cotton had amounted to 7,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation. There was an increased demand. The trade, says the report, buy with reviving confidence, and already cotton is less freely offered.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chances of the Lecompton Constitution.

Interesting Debate in the Senate on the President's Message.

The Administration Alarmed—The Chances for a Select Committee—Kansas as a Rider to Minnesota—Caucuses, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Administration is evidently alarmed at the tactics of the opposition of Lecompton,—consequently three members of the Cabinet—Cobb, Brown and Black—were in the House all day electioneering industriously. Mr. Kibben's defection brought Black to his side for two hours.

It is not probable that Kibben, by his vacillation will confess himself wrong in the deliberate conclusions of his own judgment, to oblige Black. Besides, the Pacific Railroad is more important to California than another Slave State, and Kibben is not disposed to sacrifice his influence with those who always sustain that measure by going with those who always oppose it.

The most desperate efforts are making to defeat the proposition to refer the Kansas Message to a Committee with instructions,—for that motion is the most dangerous to the Administration that could be made, as several Democrats will be disposed to vote for it who would feel compelled to vote for Lecompton on the direct question. Hence, the panic to-day. Besides, if the Anti-Lecomptonites are strong enough to carry the Committee, they can also take the appointment out of the Speaker's hands, and secure a majority on the Committee opposed to the measure—which would give the opposing Northern Democrats the strongest ground to stand upon. This is the game.

The chances are in favor of the Select Committee by a majority of from five to ten, if the Republicans are faithful.

In the Senate, the Lecomptonites intend to move the Kansas bill as a rider to Minnesota. The effort to thus link them together will probably fail.

It is definitely decided that General Scott shall not go to California.

There is much feeling manifested among the Republicans relative to Hale's speech yesterday. The general sentiment is that it was unfortunate.

S.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Senate Democratic caucus last night was merely to determine the order of business. It was agreed to refer the President's Message in relation to Kansas, and then take up the Army Bill and dispose of it. The attendance was large. Mr. Douglas was present. Although the Kansas subject was freely discussed, no attempt was made to bind the votes of Senators in advance, as such would be contrary to the principles which usually characterize such secret meetings of Senators.

A Democratic caucus of the members of the House will be held to-morrow night.

The Douglas Democrats are in council to-night, to consider what is their best policy or conduct on the Kansas question.

The Republicans have held several caucuses, and are fully agreed to resist by all parliamentary means the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

All parties are consolidating their strength for the struggle.

Mr. J. D. Williamson, who arrived here this morning in the custody of the officers of the House, says that the reason he declined coming to Washington was solely because he was under heavy bonds not to leave New-York, and that the officers of the House kidnapped him yesterday, not allowing him time or an opportunity to send for his lawyer or take out a writ of *habeas corpus*. He throws himself upon his rights in that respect, and privately avows his present determination to be not to testify before the Select Committee to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursements by Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., to influence the passage of the tariff act, on the ground that the Committee have no right to question him concerning his private affairs.

It appears from the Official returns at the Post-Office Department, that the sum for prepaid postage on letters sent from the New-York Post-Office for the quarter ending December last, is $10,000 less than the receipts for the preceding quarter; and that the sum for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, for the same quarter, is $16,000 less than for the preceding quarter.

There are ten or eleven separate Indian delegations now here on business with the Government.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed J. Madison Cutts as second Comptroller of the Treasury, and George Vail, Ex-Congressman of New-Jersey, as Consul to Glasgow.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the army who were stationed at Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, previous to March 1, 1853.

The following House bills were passed: To alter the time for holding the United States Courts in South Carolina, and for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then resumed.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to the motion to refer the message of the President on Kansas to the Committee on Territories, similar to that submitted yesterday, by Mr. Harris in the House.

Mr. Trumbull desired to call up a question of privilege—namely, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the contested seats of Messrs. Bright and Fitch.

Mr. Bayard objected. He thought the Kansas question far more important, and ought first to be settled, as it involved considerations which might perhaps affect the stability of the Union.

Mr. Trumbull was of opinion that the reason as signed by Mr. Bayard was the very best reason in the world for settling the question of the right of these gentlemen to the seats they now occupy. If the Kansas question is so important as that Senator represented it, the first thing to be done is to determine who has the right to settle the question, and it is so much the more necessary that it should be settled by the Senate properly constituted. This contested election has been pending for nearly a year, and in order to have an understanding when it would be disposed of, he moved to make the subject the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Bayard replied that if there were any other gentlemen contesting the seat, it would present a different case; but these members have taken their seats under regularly signed credentials which constitute *prima facie* evidence that they were entitled to them. Inasmuch as they represent the public sentiment of Indiana, they ought to retain their seats until the Kansas question is disposed of, even if there should turn out to be irregularities in the mode of their election.

Mr. Bright said he was anxious to have the question settled as soon as possible. At first he could hardly believe the Senator from Illinois was in earnest in insisting that he and his colleague were not entitled to the seats they occupy, but since that Senator had pressed the matter with such pertinacity, he was ready and anxious to meet the investigation demanded.

Mr. Brown remarked that if the design was to make this subject the special order for to-morrow, to the exclusion of all other business, he should interpose an objection.

Mr. Hale contended that as a question of privilege the Senate were bound to consider and dispose of it; for if a question of this kind could be postponed by the action of the Senate, what advantage had such a question over any other.

Mr. Trumbull withdrew his motion, but said he would renew it to-morrow.

The President's Kansas Message was then taken up.

Mr. Wilson attacked the President's positions, stating that the history in the Message was a stupendous, a gigantic misrepresentation of the affairs of Kansas. The President was not in the country when the Nebraska bill passed. He was nominated for the Presidency for that reason, in order that he might be able to prove an *alibi*. He denied the statement in the Message that there has been a party in the Territory setting at defiance the Constitution or the laws of the land. There had been no such party or set of men there. While giving his version of the history of Kansas affairs, he said that Governor Walker went there with the object of dividing the Free-State men, and of uniting the Free-State Democrats with the Pro-Slavery men, so as to make it a Pro-Slavery Democratic State. That was his mission, and no man could have labored more faithfully or more efficiently to accomplish that object. He alluded to the remark made the other day, by Mr. Iverson, that "Lawrence was a sink of folly, filth and falsehood," and said that there was not a town in the United States, of the same population, that contained more of individual worth or personal character and intelligence. There were more college graduates there than in any other town of its population in the country. It was a law-abiding and liberty-loving population. He denounced the Lecompton Constitution, saying that he would rather have the Constitution with Slavery than without it, because with Slavery it might be abolished, but without it it would be perpetuated. It was a perversion of fact and truth, in the President or anybody else to charge that the people of Kansas, by voting for the election of officers under the Lecompton Constitution, intended in any way to give their sanction to it. They went to the ballot-box on the 4th of January to blot out forever that Constitution. They knew the people were against it by an overwhelming majority of five or six to one. They meant to overthrow Calhoun and his corrupt minions in the Territory who have violated justice, and stained their names by fraud, outrages and murders. The only way to do that was to elect men pledged against that Constitution, and who would come here, as they have, to ask Congress and the country to reject it as a fraud on the people of Kansas. And yet this act, fairly and above board proclaimed to the country and the world, the President misrepresents and misstates. We have had enough of this petty quibbling in Congress, without expecting it at the other end of the avenue. We have had the pleading of technicalities of all sorts which could be brought into a great question of this kind; and we have had all these outrages in Kansas kept up under color of law—tyrants always rule under the color of law. Instead of asking what is the will of the people of Kansas, we have had Senators, Representatives, and now have the President quibbling on technicalities and forms by which the substance is to be lost to the people. Mr. Wilson paid a high compliment to Mr. Douglas for his manly advocacy of the great principle of the Nebraska-bill in opposition to the dictates of the Slave Power. For this the Senator from Illinois had been called a Black Republican. Any man was so called who refused to support this last iniquity, this last crowning act of infamy. No matter if his whole life had been devoted to the interests of Slavery, if he paused now and refused to assent to these palpable frauds he was to be crushed out of the party.

Mr. Brown concurred most cordially in the Message of the President. Seldom had he read a document of the same length from which he found so little to dissent. There could be but two opinions relative to that paper; those entertained by national men of all parties on one side, and those entertained by sectional men on the other. He never expected the Senator from Massachusetts would concur in the arguments and conclusions of a national President, whether he might be Democrat, American or Whig. Nothing but sectional Republicanism would meet the approbation of that Senator, who had made a mistake in supposing that speeches, like old wine, would improve with age. For his own part he loved old friends, and old wine in a moderate degree, [laughter,] and he reverenced old age, but he abhorred an old speech, delivered from year to year through a whole Senatorial term. Instead of proceeding with his remarks, he would yield the floor, if the question could now be taken on the reference of the Message.

Mr. Fessenden said he wished to express his views, but could not promise that his speech would be a very short one.

Mr. Brown resumed. In what he had to say he did not expect to convince those on the other side of the question. Like Ephraim, they were joined to their idols, and he would let them alone. He then proceeded to present some considerations to the minds of his political friends, which might perhaps influence them if they entertained any doubt as to the course they ought to pursue, and in the course of his remarks said the Republican Party had not the shadow of an existence outside of the non-slaveholding States, and if it succeeded in its efforts to break up the National Democratic Party, it was absolutely certain that the country would be divided into two sectional parties. In that event the Union would be drawn asunder, and this was as certain as that the sun rose this morning and will set to-night.

In reply to Mr. Stuart, he said that the Senator had remarked that the Wooly Heads were constantly floating before his peepers. All he had to say was that, if the Senator would let the Wooly Heads alone, he would be responsible that the Wooly Heads would let the Senator alone. [Laughter.] There were not more amiable people in all the world over than these Wooly Heads. They were as gentle as the sheep on the Senator's own pasture. Speaking of Wooly Heads reminded him of an anecdote which illustrated that Senator's position. He had heard of an individual who was suspected of slaughtering his neighbor's sheep. The neighbor one day came suddenly upon him, and said, "Ah! I am glad I have detected you at last." "Detected me in what?" "Killing my sheep." "Have a care," returned the offender; "be cautious how you charge me with sheep killing. But what if I did kill yoor sheep. I will kill anybody's sheep that bites me while I am peaceably walking along the road." [Laughter.] Let the negroes alone, and let Senators attend to their own matters, and our sheep will never bite nor disturb you while you are peaceably passing over the road. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brown was about to reply to some former remarks of Mr. Douglas, when

Mr. Seward said he was quite sure the question on reference could not be taken this evening. He thought they had better adjourn. They could digest what the Senator from Mississippi had said to-day, and hear the remainder of his speech to-morrow.

Mr. Stuart merely wished to say that he should, at the proper time, pay his full respects to Mr. Brown's criticisms, anecdotes and all.

After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Sergeant-at-Arms informed the Speaker that, pursuant to the order of the House, he had caused the arrest of Mr. J. D. Williamson, and had him in custody.

Mr. Stanton offered a resolution that Mr. Williamson be arraigned before the bar of the House, when the Speaker should propound the following questions:

First—What excuse have you for not appearing before the Select Committee, in pursuance of the summons to do so on the 27th of January?

Second—Are you now ready to appear before said Committee and answer such proper questions as may be propounded to you, the answers to be in writing, and under oath?

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Stanton moved that Mr. Williamson be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and that he have until to-morrow 1 o'clock to make his answers. Mr. S. said this was agreeable to the prisoner, with whom he had conversed on the subject.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Glancy Jones, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bocock, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report from the majority, concluding with a resolution that the act of Commodore Paulding in arresting General Walker and his followers was not authorized by the instructions given him by the Navy Department; that while the Committee have no reason to believe that Commodore Paulding acted from any improper motives or intentions, yet they regard it as a grave error which calls for the disapproval of the American Congress.

Mr. Kerwan reported from the minority of the Committee a substitute, that Commodore Paulding, in arresting General Walker and his associates, and returning them to the United States, acted within the spirit of his instructions, and deserves the approbation of his country.

Mr. Seward remarked that he had his own views, and would express them at another time.

The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Savage, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to officers and soldiers engaged in the last war with Great Britain, and those in Indian wars during that period, and moved its postponement till the 24th of February.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said this was one of the most important questions ever presented to Congress, and involved the expenditure of $10,000,000.

Mr. Savage did not want this bill to be prejudiced by such remarks, and pledged himself that, so far as he was concerned, the subject should have a free and full discussion. He had made his motion that the House might act upon the bill without waiting in the uncertainty attending its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The question was undetermined, when Mr. Harris, of Illinois, called up the report of the Committee on Elections, declaring it inexpedient to grant Mr. Campbell of Ohio, whose seat is contested by Mr. Vallandigham, further time to take supplementary testimony.

A debate ensued, and without taking the question the House adjourned.

The President's Lecompton Message—Mr. Seward on the Army Bill—Hon. J. B. Clay, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

The President's last message is a dead failure, so far as any effect upon the public mind here is concerned. It proves to be little more than a tame and pointless amplification of that paragraph in Mr. Buchanan's first message which treated of the Kansas difficulty. True it, in effect, makes the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution a party measure, by recommending it at all; but it has disappointed the more earnest of the Lecomptonites, because it does not present with self-sufficient vigor the pains and penalties which Democrats who "bolt" it must expect to encounter. Some insist that the life was cut out of the document at Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, and that it was originally bold, earnest and effective, assuming responsibility in a manner calculated to inspire respect, and run an additional spinal column down the back of every professed supporter of the Administration. I do not know how all this may be, but certain it is, that the message, as it stands, convinces no one not already convinced, and frightens nobody. I will not attempt any special criticism of the document, for you have it before you, and will criticize it for yourself. My purpose in referring to it is simply to state the effect it has upon the general judgment here.

The President evidently has no disposition to change the policy of his whole life, and commit himself a particle further than absolutely necessary upon the record. His message don't indicate how tightly he proposes to draw the party strings. Of that he will furnish interpretations by other acts, such as removing the Postmaster of Chicago for conscientiously sustaining the position of Senator Douglas on the Kansas question; and refusing to send to the Senate the name of Mr. Gray, of the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, (who was appointed Postmaster last Spring,) because *he* is unable, as an Editor, to become an accomplice in the effort to smother the popular will in Kansas. Petty acts of tyranny like these may alarm some men, at first, with the idea that there is to be a general slaughter of office-holders, unless they can cajole their friends in Congress to obey the mandate of the great chief of this conspiracy against Kansas. But the panic will soon be allayed, and a sentiment of intense indignation will take its place, and excite a reaction, in all probability, most disastrous to the President's plans. Already men begin to see that if they can succeed in defeating the Lecompton swindle, the President will be comparatively powerless to "punish his enemies," for the reason that in such an event there will be little difficulty in securing a majority of the Senate against the confirmation of any and every nomination which is intended to displace a competent public officer merely because his friends in Congress opposed the President in the Lecompton scheme. If Mr. Buchanan should have the temerity to make any such issue with Congress, under the circumstances named, he would speedily find himself embarrassed and defeated at every turn.

The debate in Senate to-day was interesting. It began on the Army bill. Mr. Seward struck out a very independent position for himself upon this measure, and it seems to me a very proper one. In brief, he is ready to vote the required increase of the army, limiting it to one year, and confining its use to Utah alone—holding the Administration responsible before the country for their manner of exerting the force. In his brief speech, which I send by this mail, I think you will find that he presents a concise and cogent argument in vindication of his course. I send you also Mr. Hale's reply to Mr. Seward, which, though eloquent and forcible in its way, must strike even his best friends as unkind, ungenerous and in bad taste. How little justification there was for his attack upon a Senator who has always stood foremost in the battle of freedom, will be apparent to anybody who reads the two speeches; and I think the Senator from New-Hampshire will quite fail to satisfy the country that the Senator from New-York is about to desert the principles for which he has battled so long and so well—that he is in the least danger of making the mistake which lost Daniel Webster his place in the confidence of the masses in the free States. Such gratuitous aspersions, especially when covered by the panoply of personal friendship and partisan association, are well calculated to seriously damage the great cause in which both the Senators are honestly and faithfully engaged. The present, at all events, is not the time to excite personal jealousies and provoke divisions in the ranks of those who are fighting for the freedom of Kansas; and a little forbearance, and some toleration of differences of opinion on matters of detail will not be found out of place, as I am sure Mr. Hale himself will see upon reflection.

The fact that Hon. J. B. Clay, of Kentucky, has the moral courage to advise and counsel with the Free-State Democrats who are opposed to the Lecompton swindle, confirms your correspondent's recent expression of belief that the son of Henry Clay would stand where his illustrious father would have been found—opposing, with all the powers which God has given him, the attempt to force a yoke upon the necks of an unwilling people. The spirit of the father has descended upon the son—and I do not believe that he can be whipped into a line of policy the consummation of which might almost be expected to make the Sage of Ashland turn in his tomb.

Judge Elmore, of Kansas, who has just arrived here, and admits all the *facts* in relation to the Lecompton Constitution just as asserted by its opponents, nothwithstanding, as a Southern man, supports the proposition to bring Kansas in as a Slave State under that instrument. In the meantime, he has sent his own negroes back to the South, not caring to trust his two-legged "property" to the chances of the future of the Territory. He brings with him from Gen. Denver an earnest request to the President to recall him, and to reinstate him in his former position, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The whole Lecompton business is repugnant to his feelings, because he sees that it is totally repugnant to the people of Kanses,—and he is anxious to avoid being mixed up in the imbroglio in any way whatever. I don't believe the President will relieve him until after Congress have acted upon the proposition for admission.

We have a remarkable story here from West Point, which certainly requires looking into. The Chaplain there is Rev. Mr. French, an Episcopal clergyman, formerly of this city, who was appointed to the post during the late Presidential campaign, just after he had published an affidavit that he believed Fremont to be a Roman Catholic, although he had baptized two of his children into his own church. The Cadets, of course, are of various persuasions; but the form of service at the Military Academy, under Mr. French's administration, is Episcopalian alone. Not long since the Chaplain read the Cadets a severe lecture for their inattention to the religious services, —at which all are required to be present,—and especially because of their failure to make the customary responses, to kneel at the places appointed in the Episcopal services, &c. Major Delafield, the Military Commandant at the Point, followed up the lecture, it is stated, with a declaration to the Cadets that he should in future demand these observances of religious forms from every one of them, as a matter of discipline. Against this the Cadets rebel,—and I understand that they have agreed—Episcopalians and all—*not* to make the responses unless Major Delafield rises in the chapel and gives the word of command in military style.

The National Hotel Ball came off last evening, according to programme, and is confessed to have been *the* event of this gayest of gay seasons. Several hundred guests were present, among whom I noticed Hon. George Bancroft, Lord Napier and other diplomats; Col. May, of Mexican fame, and many another celebrity of both sexes. As "Enoch Easel" promises to furnish you with a more detailed description of the affair, I will only add that the dressing was superb, and the supper unsurpassable, and the wine abundant as a river. The dancing was kept up until 3 o'clock in the morning; and when at last, the company reluctantly separated, everybody felt and acknowledged that our hosts of the *National* had maintained its old reputation of giving the finest entertainments afforded by our Metropolitan Hotels.

S.

Marine Disasters.

THE STORM—CONDITION OF THE AJAX.

Long Branch, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The storm of Monday night was very severe on this coast, but there are no vessels reported ashore south of this as yet.

The *Ajax* lies here in the undertow all broken up. Nothing belonging to her will be saved, except, perhaps, part of her machinery.

The telegraph wires here were prostrated by the storm.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER PEE DEE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning reports the steamer *Pee Dee*, wrecked on San Augustine Bar. She was employed in forwarding stores and troops to Florida. No lives were lost.

THE BARK N. G. HIGHBORN.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The bark *N. G. Highborn*, ashore at Nantucket, is fast going to pieces. The crew were saved. No insurance on the vessel; her cargo was insured here.

Summons to Lawrence, Stone & Co.—Mr. Libby.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Cole, an assistant Sergeant-at-arms, has summoned J. W. Walcott, of the house of Lawrence, Stone & Co., and T. F. Holden, book-keeper of the firm, to appear before the Congressional Committee at Washington. This morning Mr. Cole started for Bath, Maine, to summon Mr. Jarvis Slade, who has nearly recovered his health, to appear before the same Committee.

Mr. Joseph Libby, broker, who was reported to have drowned himself yesterday, was found alive last evening, and conveyed to his home.

Races at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 1.

In the four-mile race to-day, between *Lizzie Macdonald*, (formerly *Sue Washington*,) *Nicholas I*, *Tar River* and *Schockoe*, for the Jockey Club purse of $1,000, *Lizzie Macdonald* won in two straight heats. Time—7:41⅛ and 7:49½.

Subsequently a colt race took place, in which *Governor Wyckliffe* won.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The County Convention to select Delegates to the State Democratic Convention held a stormy session during the day, on contested seats.

Several free fights occurred, during which the Reporters' table was demolished. The Anti-Lecompton contestants generally were admitted.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

No. 62.—Hyde & Oglesby *vs.* Henry L. Stone. Argued on both sides.

No. 64.—Wm. B. Dean, *vs.* Nathan Mason, *et al.* Argument for appellees commenced.

The Burning of an Ohio Infirmary—Four Lives Lost.

Cleveland, O., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Later reports state that four persons were burned to death at the fire at Ashtabula Infirmary at Kingsville last night.

Burning of a Post-Office.

Mauch Chunk, Wednesday Feb. 3.

The Post-Office at Summit Hall, and the adjoining store, have been destroyed by fire. All letters were burned.

The Florida at Savannah.

Savannah, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here in fifty-eight hours from New-York, all well.

The Philadelphia Banks.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Our Banks resumed specie payments to-day.

Weather Reports.

New-York, Wednesday, 2 P. M.—Barometer, 30.2 inches. Ther 45°. Wind W. N. W. Pleasant breeze and sunny.

New-York, 9 P. M.—Weather clear and cold wind. Ther. 32°

New-York, 11½ P. M.—Weather clear. Starlight. Ther. 36°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 3	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Montreal......	A. M.	—	28°	Cloudy, mild.
Quebec........	A. M.	—	18°	Snowing.
St. John, N.B..	A. M.	W.	20°	Cloudy.
Eastport, Me..	A. M.	W.	28°	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	W.	38°	Cloudy.
Calais, Me.....	A. M.	W.	32°	Cloudy.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	S. W.	20°	Clear.
Charlottetown.	A. M.	N W.	—	Clear, cold.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M	S. W.	34°	Clear.
Toronto, C. W.	A. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.
Detroit.......	A. M.	W.	30°	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y..	A. M.	W.	30°	Cloudy.
Cleveland, O..	A. M.	W.	36°	Cloudy.
Burlington, I'a	A. M.	W.	10°	Cloudy.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	10°	Clear.
Prairie duChi'n	A. M.	N. W.	6°b z	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.....	A. M.	N W.	4°b.z	Clear.
St. Louis......	A. M	N. W.	3°	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	E.	6°	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N.	10°	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	19°	Cloudy.
Milwaukee.....	A. M.	N. W.	—	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio...	A. M.	—	36°	Cloudy.
Pittsburg, Pa..	A. M.	—	34°	Cloudy.
Columbus O..	A. M.	—	35°	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	40°	Clear.
Cincinnati, O..	A. M.	—	34°	Clear.
Philadelphia...	A. M.	W.	47°	Clear.
Washington...	A. M.	S. E.	46°	Clear.
Boston Mass...	A. M.	—	45°	Clear and pleasant
Springfield, Ms	A. M.	—	40°	Raw and chilly.
Buffalo, N. Y..	P. M.	W.	33°	Clear and cold.
Rochester, N. Y	P. M.	—	31°	Clear and pleasant
Syracuse, N.Y.	P. M.	W.	25°	Cl'r & grow'g cold.
Utica, N. Y....	P. M.	W.	35°	Cloudy.
New-Orleans..	P. M.	E. N. E.	54°	Cloudy and show'y
Memphis, Tenn	P. M.	N. E.	37°	Cloudy.
Nashville, Ten.	P. M.	—	34°	
Vicksburg.....	P. M.	—	43°	Drizzling rain.
Natchez, Miss..	P. M.	—	48°	Raining.
Calais, Me....	P. M.	W.	23°	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M	N. W.	29°	Cloudy—ap. snow.
Sackville......	P. M.	W.	23°	Snowing.
Charlottetown.	P. M.	W.	—	Cold and cloudy.
Eastport Me....	P. M.	W.	28°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S..	P. M.	W.	40°	Calm and drizzl'g.
New Haven....	P. M.	W.	38°	Clear.
Hartford, Conn	P. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.

Personal.

Mr. W. F. Brough, manager for Matilda Heron before her marriage, has undertaken a like office for Miss Davenport, who is playing at New-Orleans.

The Hutchinson Family are making preparations for a concertizing tour through this State next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have closed their engagement at Cork, Ireland, with a bumber benefit. The citizens presented an "address."

The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated $5,000 for the purchase of Mr. Barbee's statue of "Young America."

Geo. D. Prentice is about to deliver lectures in Virginia on the "Tendencies of American Politics."

Professor Rogers, author of the *Eclipse of Faith*, has become Principal of Lancashire Independent College, in England.

Mr. W. H. Russell, the famous Crimean correspondent, has engaged with Messrs. Routledge to write for them a novel of modern life.

The health of Senator Sumner has so much improved that he will be in Washington in time to vote on the Army bill.

Rev. Henry Giles has given his course of Shakespearian Lectures in Montreal.

John Mitchel has been lecturing in New-Orleans on the "English in India."

A son of the late Dr. Buckland, geologist, has published the *Curiosities of Natural History*.

☞ Yesterday afternoon, a company of about thirty children, mostly homeless boys, left the City under the charge of Mr. H. Friedgen, for homes in the West, with which they are provided through the instrumentality of the Children's Aid Society. They had comfortable outfits. A party of working-girls from the Branch office also accompanied Mr. Friedgen. They were in good spirits, and anticipate a pleasant time and happy homes in the West.

FROM BOSTON.

The Storm—Governor Banks and the $7,000 Story—The Legislative Spoils Quarrel—Cushing on Atheism—Delia Webster's Land—The New-Hampshire Election—The Executive Council to be Abolished—Free Bridges—Health of Boston—The Ravels—Tuckerman's Case—Red Petticoats, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

If last night had been sufficiently cold, we should have had a snow-storm that would have made up for past deficiencies. As it was, a day somewhat cold, but of brilliant sunshine, was followed by a night of wind and rain of the most superior quality. There was a snow-flurry to start with, and then hail, just by way of formal apology to February, but the rain soon set in with a vigor that would have done no discredit to the days of the equinox. This morning the earth looks much as we may suppose it to have looked on the day when Noah first ventured out of the ark—very soft. As yet, whatever may be said to the contrary, no ice that is safe from rotting in the Spring has been gathered.

The story about Governor BANKS and the $7,000 is believed to be a telegraphic exaggeration of a well-known officer here—an exaggeration to the extent of a cipher; and though a cipher is nothing, its addition to 700 multiplies it tenfold. Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE loaned Governor BANKS $700 some years ago, with no reference to the tariff or any other political matter. Governor BANKS gave his note for the amount, and it came up with the rest of the gentleman's papers on the failure of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. On Saturday, Jan. 23, Governor BANKS' Secretary, Mr. HAMILTON, was informed that the note could be taken up if the giver desired to take it up, but the Governor declined to do anything about it, and I suppose the note went in among the other assets of the members of the broken firm. If, besides this, there was a sum of seven *thousand* dollars loaned to Gov. BANKS by Mr. STONE, it will turn out that somebody has been lying—that's all; but the Governor will not be injured by it, not because the people are indifferent to the conduct of public men, but because there is no necessary connection between borrowing money and political corruption. A man may be a borrower of money, and no knave, though I should not say he was not a fool. Some of the greatest men in this State have been notorious for their readiness to borrow, and their incalculable resources of non-payment. Mr. CHOATE, though as honest a man as ever breathed, is the most careless of mortals in money affairs; and Mr. WEBSTER seemed to have about as much idea of money as a child of three years old. Now, at the worst, Mr. BANKS has done no more than was done by Mr. WEBSTER, and as the men who have been loudest against him are those who are loudest in expressing reverence for Mr. WEBSTER's memory, the people will see that they are actuated only by personal and political hatred, and pay no attention to their appeals. The Governor will not be harmed by them. But I am confident that he never received $7,000, and that the last story is only an exaggeration of a transaction well known, long since, in Boston, and to the country generally.

Well, we have got rid of the legislative quarrel about the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. STEVENS, the old occupant, having been elected by the Senate, as previously he had been by the House. This result was brought about by the influence of the Whig element in the Republican Party, which is strong enough to effect its purpose when it sets resolutely about to accomplish it. Colonel LINCOLN, who used to figure often in Whig times, is a relative, or intimate personal friend of Mr. STEVENS, and he forced his reëlection down the throats of reluctant Senators. Some of them would almost as soon have had their throats cut, but they were compelled to surrender, as they will have to do again should they have the temerity further to rebel against Whig influence. Sepoyism is not tolerated in Boston more than it is in Calcutta and Bombay.

One reason, it has been hinted, why this new martyrdom of STEVENS was so eagerly sought was this: Gov. BANKS had said that he should be governed by the action of the Legislature. If that body should refuse to remove Mr. STEVENS, he should regard it as a hint that other officers ought not to be removed, and so Gov. GARDNER'S friends would remain in the comfortable places they had received from that gentleman, who never rewarded a friend except at the public expense, being too close-fisted to part with his funds, though very rich. Imagine the grief and terror of all the active patriots who had counted upon coming in with the Governor, as the conqueror's associates "came ever" with him! I don't believe the story, simply because I don't believe the Governor is weak or foolish, as its truth would prove him to be.

Gen. CUSHING got back from Washington last week, where he had been attending the Supreme Court, and took his seat in the House. His coming has put some life into the befogged Democracy. The two-score-and-two Democratic representatives had been as quiet as dead men's bones, but the General's coming has had the miraculous effect of making the dry bones live again. He has also stirred up the whole House. He has made one speech against the bill to allow infidels to testify in courts of law, and two against allowing the Garrisonian Abolitionists to hold a meeting in the Representatives' Hall. But the House passed the bill, and granted the Hall to the Abolitionists to use for the purpose of forwarding their designs against the integrity of the Union and to set fire to the Atlantic Ocean. They met on Friday evening and talked with thir usual vehemence Mr. PARKER, I am told, praised Gen. CUSHING highly, on the score of talents. This was in return for the praise bestowed by the General, in one of his Autumnal speeches, on St. Theodore. One of our red-hot, tiger-cat Abolitionists is as fond of flattery as an ancient maid of a young "gent." Rub him down the back, and he'll purr like a tom-cat. What a pity that there should be nothing perfect in this world!

General CUSHING'S zeal against the atheist-bill is here considered a good joke. His sensitively pious soul is shocked at the thought of getting at the truth through the medium of men who do not agree with *him* on the subject of religion! The Democrats used to fight against the exclusion of infidels from the witness-box, but the Whigs upheld the old custom; and even of late years, when one branch of the Legislature has passed a bill to forbid the questioning of witnesses as to their religious belief, the other branch has invariably thrown it out. It has been a shuttlecock which the Senate and House have knocked about vigorously. Some hopes are entertained that the Senate will concur with the House this time, but General CUSHING is not expected to retire to Newburyport should the bill become a law. Old MORTON, whose only God is Mammon, also opposed the bill. I wonder if he thinks there exists a human being who doesn't believe most devoutly in *his God!* When MORTON was a Democrat he was for admitting atheists to testify, and now that CUSHING is a Democrat, he would not admit them to do so! They have walked around the circle, and, though starting from directly opposite points, have met on the common ground of bigotry.

All the money necessary to redeem DELIA WEBSTER'S land, in Kentucky, will probably be advanced here. CLAFLIN, who offers to advance it, provided notes be given for the whole amount ($8,000,) is a rich Republican of Middlesex County, and father, I believe, of WILLIAM CLAFLIN, who has been prominent as a Republican and a Free-Soiler. Col. THURSTON, of the Virginia Military Academy, holds a mortgage on the land, which he does not wish to see abandoned to servile white labor, but the law favors Miss WEBSTER, provided she shall come down with the redemption-money within a short time—and she is not likely to lack it.

The New-Hampshire State election, though it will not take place until the 9th of March, excites some attention because of the Senatorial election which is connected with it. The Legislature will have to choose a Senator to succeed Mr. HALE, whose term will expire in March, 1859. As I wrote you, some time ago, it was arranged, in 1855, when Mr. HALE was chosen to serve out the four unexpired years of Mr. ATHERTON'S term, that he should not be a candidate for a third term. To that arrangement Mr. HALE and his friends are understood not to be inclined to adhere; and the prominence and effectiveness of his services in the Anti-Slavery cause make his desire for a reëlection not so unreasonable as it would be in an ordinary man. The opponents of the Administration in New-Hampshire call for union on the ground of opposition to Slavery-extension, and thus they favor Mr. HALE'S present views; for there is not another man in the State who can be named with Mr. HALE as an opponent of Slavery. His services against "the Slave-power" began in 1845, when many men who are now prominent Republicans were furious advocates of the annexation of Texas, and who approved of, if they did not take part in, the measures resorted to for Mr. HALE'S punishment. He starts in the race for the Senatorship, therefore, with large odds in his favor. His recent speeches, too, have brought him prominently before the younger and better portion of the Republican Party, who are not striving for office, and who believe that the tools should go to the hands that can use them. It is taken for granted that the Republicans are to succeed, and the Democrats have no more chance of succeeding than they have of getting into power in Massachusetts.

A report in favor of abolishing the Executive Council has been made to our Senate. It provides that the Lieutenant-Governor, who now is a sort of senior Councillor, shall hereafter preside over the Senate, and that the Governor's appointments shall be confirmed by that body. By abolishing the Council, eight places that have been found useful in providing for discontented politicians, will be lost to the office-seeking world. The annual saving would be small, some six or seven thousand dollars at the utmost.

The people of Cambridge are rejoicing over the freedom of the bridges between their city and Boston. The Hancock Free Bridge Corporation has accepted the offer of $100,000, made by Cambridge, to maintain and support the two bridges forever.

The health of Boston continues remarkably good. There were only 67 deaths last week, and 34 of these were of children of five years and under. Scarlatina caused but four deaths, a remarkable contrast to what has been known here.

The Ravels have achieved one of their greatest successes at the Boston Theatre. Their first week was capital, and second splendid. They have begun a third, which will exceed either of the others. JEROME has been thrown out of the game, in consequence of his having broken two of his ribs by a fall.

TUCKERMAN'S chances of getting off are thought to be fair, unless there is more to come than the public have any idea of, in the shape of testimony. It will cost the Government a round sum to convict him. Perhaps his counsel will put in the plea of insanity. He has acted like a madman for years, his being a case of "moral insanity."

Red petticoats are rare here. There may be some about, as well as round, but I have not even the suspicion of one. They'll be visible in abundance, perhaps, if you gentlemen of the press continue to call loudly for them, for does woman live for anything but to please man? Candidly, I do not think this preference for red to white is a good one. York is better than Lancaster in this matter. What HAWTHORNE says about stockings is quite applicable to petticoats, the two articles being so closely connected. A white stocking, he says, is infinitely more effective than a black one. So of petticoats; a white one is far better than a red one, especially if the dress be black. True, a red one is better as a defence against mud, but then there is no occasion for making a mud-gatherer of the petticoat, be it of what color it may. Let the thing be shortened, and men will not complain. Then red petticoats belong to old women, and, if you have studied statistics of the kind, you must have noted that young women rarely make use of red flannel for any purpose; and though the flannel petticoat is not so common as it used to be in the days of our grandmammas, the prejudice against color will be found strong in spite of the difference of material. Besides, would it be possible to wear a red petticoat with a white dress? and is not white the common dress of young women during most of the year? Red, indeed, matches badly with most other colors, and particularly in the position of the petticoat, which being a "garment of mystical sublimity," ought to be perfect. I incline to think that the she Reds will be as unsuccessful here as the he Reds have been in Europe. By the way, isn't the red petticoat *Le Spectre Rouge*, about which M. CÆSAR ROMIEU talked so funnily a few years ago, calling upon the Czar to "put it down?" It is certain that all the armies in the world have thus far not been able to put the petticoat down. THYME.

Heating and Ventilating Public Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The Brooklyn School disaster, together with the facts that one of the New-York, and one of the Boston School-houses, have been on fire this Winter—the former before, and the latter since, the above calamity—might leave an impression on the community which would be productive of good in future; but the good-natured public soon forgets and forgives, or rather blames nobody for such occurrences. In each of the above-named cities one Church building, at least, has likewise been reported on fire this Winter; in the last named city three Churches, I believe, were reported on fire one Sabbath day last Winter; and still the old methods of heating are continued, which, in addition to their costliness, are detrimental to health, and destructive of life and property.

In 1856 the First Associate Presbyterian Church of Hoboken engaged in a Church-building enterprise—a circumstance which offered an opportunity for suggesting a system of heating and ventilating by steam; but the parties interested were not very ready to run the risk of that which, in case of failure, would have been an expensive experiment. It was tried, however, and proved so far successful that the audience room can be heated for a day with an average consumption of about 125 pounds of coal, and wood enough to kindle it, and the use of twenty or twenty-five gallons of water, most of which remains in the boiler at the close of the day—as the water resulting from the condensation of the steam returns to the boiler as formed. It will be seen by the above rate of consumption that a ton of coal, of 2,000 pounds, will do for sixteen Sabbaths; and yet every pew is furnished with a steam pipe at, or in front of the occupants' feet. The boiler being outside, there is no fire inside, light excepted; and the gas metre, being likewise outside, the explosion of either would neither fire the building nor injure the audience. The building, which is fifty by thirty-four feet eight inches, being unfinished, requires a larger consumption of fuel than it would if finished; until which time advantage cannot be taken of the system adopted for ventilating by which the air is to be introduced between the floor beams and caused to pass up through the floor immediately under the pipes, where it will be heated and naturally forced to ascend, provision being made for carrying off the vitiated air above.

In the remarks relative to School-houses called forth by the above calamity, fire-proof buildings are asked for. Buildings of this character might be adopted henceforth; but even in them, the present vicious systems of heating would be equally detrimental to health; and, besides, the plan in question could be applied to houses of the present construction and materials, with as much safety, internally considered, as if they were fire-proof. Each floor could be furnished with a set of pipes, and the heat applied at the proper place, which greatly facilitates ventilation. R. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Movement—The Minnesota Question—The Senate Debate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

Never did an Administration ask of its party adherents anything so embarrassing as the support of the Lecompton Constitution is to numerous Democratic members of Congress: and the nearer the contest approaches, the more uncertain the result. I am sure that there is not a single Democrat from the Free States who wants to vote for the consummation of the swindle; but party subserviency is with some of them stronger than the demands of principle or considerations of sound policy. Some feel that in order to maintain their party relations they must sustain the President's Kansas policy, while they are in fact among those who most earnestly desire that it should fail. The tide of popular sentiment rolling in here from the Free States by every day's mail is sadly staggering a number of those who have been counted certain for Lecompton. Mr. MCKIBBEN, of California, is now denouncing the Lecompton dodge in the most decided terms; and if I mistake not, his colleague, Mr. SCOTT, is quite satisfied that he will not represent the will of his constituents by voting to force Kansas into the Union with a Constitution which her people repudiate. It is impossible that the swindle can ever be successfully carried through the House except by the most unblushing use of federal patronage, or by treachery among those who profess to be its inflexible opponents.

There is an unpleasant rumor afloat that treachery is contemplated,—and some of the little band of Northern Democrats who are determined to oppose Lecompton, come what may, are a little fearful lest their own sacrifices may be made unavailable in consequence. I do not believe the rumor, for I can trace it up to no particular individual but it will do no harm,—and may provoke more caution,—to state that the rumor alluded to charges that there are Republicans who, wanting the Lecompton Constitution to be carried, in order that it may afford available capital for the Republican Party, intend to be "accidentally" or "unavoidably" absent when the vote is taken. I have good reason to believe that the Administration is relying somewhat upon this sort of defection among the professed opponents of the Lecompton swindle,—and it behooves every man to take care that his own conduct does not afford proof that the calculation was a true one. The Republican who is absent from his seat in the House when this important vote is taken will need a very clear defence, if he hopes to escape the traitor's doom. Nor will any true man allow himself to be caught out when any of the *preliminary* votes upon the measure are taken. Let it be remembered that it was the inexcusable course of thirteen professed Anti-Nebraska men, who separated from the body of their friends on an initiatory vote which enabled the friends of that measure to get it before the House for action. Special pleading in excuse of such errors or failures have been urged a thousand times heretofore, but never with effect,—and they will have no better success now. Let every man see that he is in his place, at every point in this crisis; or, if there is any unavoidable necessity for his absence, he will find no difficulty in pairing off with some undoubted Southern opponent.

The debate in the Senate to-day upon Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to take up the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, is significant of the sort of fight to be anticipated over the Kansas question. The objections to taking up the bill because Mr. FITZPATRICK hadn't read the report, and other Senators saw irregularities in the case requiring more inquiry, study, &c., are the merest pretexts, designed only to embarrass and delay. Mr. MASON betrayed the mainspring of the opposition when he indicated the purpose to hold Minnesota back until Southern Senators should decide whether or no it would be necessary for them to insist upon linking her with Kansas, and compelling the propositions for the admission of both of them to stand or fall together. This I have for some time supposed would be the phase assumed at last by the Kansas question; but I do not believe MASON and his *confrères* can succeed in their game; for Minnesota is strong enough, if I mistake not, to force her way in at once upon her independent merits.

In the course of the debate, Mr. CRITTENDEN delivered a brief, but forcible and eloquent argument against the attempt to make the admission of Minnesota conditional upon the admission of Kansas,—characterizing it as unjust, unreasonable and indefensible. He also indignantly rebuked the constant attempts made by gentlemen to strengthen their arguments by threats—more or less definite—that unless this or that policy should be pursued, the Union is to be overthrown. Such expressions as these he deemed more ominous of danger than all else, because calculated to bring about disunion, if possible. "For myself," he continued, "I hope this Union will last forever. If no one threatens it—if no one raises a hand against it—until I do, it *will* last forever! It is not in the power of this Senate, thank God, to dissolve the Union. It lives in the hearts of the people, who will preserve its integrity, no matter when or where it is assailed." Twice during the Senator's eloquent remarks he was greeted by spontaneous bursts of applause from the galleries,—much to the disgust of Senator MASON.

Among the cases reported by the Court of Claims to both Houses of Congress to-day, was the celebrated claim of the owners, officers and crew of the late private-armed brig *General Armstrong*. This claim was argued two years ago by Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR, of New-York, and a majority of the Court, Chief-Justice GILCHRIST and Mr. Justice SCARBURGH, decided in favor of the claimants—Justice BLACKFORD dissenting. After a year's delay, Judge SCARBURGH asked for a rehearing, and the case was again argued, when he reversed his decision. The case now comes before Congress with an adverse report by the Court of Claims—the Chief Justice adhering to his former decision. S.

The President's Committals.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

ROBERT J. WALKER holds the sword of Damocles over the head of the President. He unquestionably has in his possession a private letter written to him by Mr. BUCHANAN, which, if it finds its way to the public eye, will make the nation blush for the downright hypocrisy of the functionary whom it honored with its confidence.

In vindication of the course which he pursued as Governor of Kansas, and since, it is not unlikely that WALKER may find it indispensable to the maintenance of his integrity to consent to the publication of this remarkable production.

The question is frequently asked here, "Will the Government proceed against Gen. WALKER on his arrival in New-Orleans?" If it do, the trial will be one of the most remarkable ones that ever occurred. Indeed, it will lead to astounding developments.

Personal.

Rev. George E. Fisher, dismissed by council from the Congregational Church at North Amherst, preached a farewell sermon, in which he expressed his opinion with perfect freedom of the opposition which procured his dismission. He said: "It was an opposition conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, increased by ignorance, fed by envy, fostered by jealousy, promoted by pride, fanned by disappointed ambition, continued in malice, encouraged by timidity, strengthened by the unexpected yielding of good men, perpetuated in stubbornness, and triumphant in self-will and wickedness.

Thalberg's Concert Troupe were at Savannah on Friday. They had an enthusiastic reception. The performers were Thalberg, Vieuxtemps and Miss Annie Kemp.

Mrs. McMahon has sent a saucy letter, inclosing a three cent piece as a mark of her appreciation, to the editor of the Richmond *Whig*; which paper made fun of her *Lady Teazle*, in the "School for Scandal."

Charlotte Cushman has recently contributed to the Cushman Monument Association the sum of $100, to be used in the erection of a family monument at Plymouth, Mass.

The Tonawanda Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I notice, in your last Saturday's issue, an article over the signature of "W. H. P.," relative to the Seneca Indians on the Tonawanda Reservation, taken from the *Friends' Review*, which contains much error and falsehood, ingeniously mingled with a little fact.

It has, however, only acquired consequence enough to require any notice, by reason of its reproduction in the DAILY TIMES.

The first error I shall notice is the statement of the cession, by the State of New-York to Massachusetts, in 1786. "W. H. P." states, in substance, that the cession was of four parcels of land, amounting in all to 114,869 acres. The cession was in fact of all that part of Western New-York lying west of a meridian line which passes through Seneca Lake, (excepting, however, what is known as the mile strip on Niagara River,) and also 230,400 acres to the eastward of that meridian. The ceded territory, lying west of said meridian line, contains nearly 5,000,000 acres, according to my present recollection of the quantity.

"W. H. P." also says, in substance, that the Senecas at Buffalo, after the Treaty of 1842, left for their new homes in the West, in such terms as to convey the idea that *all the Indians there* went to reside upon the Kansas lands. There were more than one thousand Indians on the Buffalo Reservation, much the larger number of whom went to the Cattaraugus Reservation, where they yet remain.

Those who went to their new homes in the West were a small fraction of the whole, numbering, according to my present recollection, about two hundred, I think a little less; and had the Government performed its treaty obligations towards them, it is reasonable to suppose the result of their attempted settlement would have been successful.

These are by no means all the errors contained in the article, but they are a fair sample of what remain unnoticed.

"W. H. P." endeavors, in a very artful manner, to create an impression that the Indians at Tonawanda are very nearly the equals in agriculture, general intelligence, and in the customs of civilized life, of their white neighbors, and that their dwellings, with the conveniences thereof, are quite equal to those used and enjoyed by the farming community in this region, thus carrying the impression that they are a provident, industrious and thrifty people. Nothing can be further from the truth than this. With few exceptions, they are (as compared with the whites around them) indolent, improvident, thriftless and shiftless—have very few if any of the substantial comforts and conveniences enjoyed by the whites, and notwithstanding their continued possession of the Indian improvements, they have been, for two or three Winters past, absolutely indebted to their white neighbors for necessary subsistence, and without whose aid and charity many of them must have perished of actual starvation.

I have not a word to say in disparagement of the intellectual ability of ELY S. PARKER, their head Chief, and cheerfully unite with "W. H. P." in awarding him the credit of making valuable suggestions to his counsel on the argument of the case in the Supreme Court of the United States Indeed, I am inclined to the belief, that to him is due the credit of originating and suggesting to his counsel the only available point in the case, and the one on which it was there decided, for the case had been ten years in the Courts of this State, and this point was never before made, nor was it made in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the original brief of the counsel for the Indians, filed pursuant to the rules of the Court. It was first made in a supplementary brief printed after the opening argument of the counsel on the other side had been commenced, and not handed in until the second day, just previous to its conclusion.

I do not wish to detract, in the slightest degree, from the credit which "W. H. P." seeks to obtain for the counsel of the Indians, so far as it is founded in truth, but when he seeks to obtain credit for him by the statement of falsehood, I beg leave to expose it. He says, in substance, that their cousel has been uniformly successful in defending them and protecting them against the Ogden title, in the numerous suits brought against them, &c., in all the Courts of this State, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

There have been no suits brought against them. There have been in all only four suits, involving in various forms tho relative rights of the Indians and the Ogden Company and its grantees, which have gone through the Courts of this State.

The first was the case of The People *ex rel.* Blacksmith *vs.* Tracy, first Judge, &c., in which the learned counsel for the Indians was beaten in a preliminary stage of the case.

The next was the case of Blacksmith *vs.* Fellows, which was argued last Winter at Washington, and in which he succeeded as hereinafter stated.

The next was the case of The People *ex rel.* Waldron *vs.* Saper, County Judge, in which he was beaten in the Court of Appeals.

The next was the case of The People *ex rel.* Cutler *vs.* Dibble, County Judge, wherein he succeeded in the Court of Appeals on the second argument, Judges DENIO and JOHNSON dissenting This last case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States, but not yet argued. So he has been beaten in two out of the four cases, succeeded in one, and the fourth is yet undecided in the Court of last resort.

The principal point, however, on which the counsel relied, and which he hoped to establish was, that the Tonawandas were not bound by the Treaties, because the chiefs there protested against and refused to sign them. To this point his *main argument* has always, in all stages of the litigation been addressed, and he has pressed it upon the consideration of the Courts, with the utmost pertinacity. It was, however, *decided against him* in the Blacksmith case, argued last Winter at Washington, and has *never been decided in his favor by any Court.* The only point decided in his favor by the Supreme Court of the United States, was to the effect that the Indians must be removed under the Treaties, from their individual possessions, if at all, by the United States Government, and not by the irregular action of the grantees, to whom the Indian nation had granted their title.

The effect of this decision, was to cause the Government to take measures for effecting the ultimate consummation of the Treaty of 1842, by the removal of the Indians. This has been suspended by the negotiations of the new Treaty referred to by "W. H. P.;" and in order to consummate that, if it shall be ratified, the Government is obliged to purchase, from the Ogden Company, for the benefit of the Indians, the very title which their counsel has always contended never passed, because of the non-consent of the chiefs at Tonawanda.

These Indians, however, in the new arrangement, obtain in fact, by reason of the much-abused and "unrighteous" treaties, against which "W. H. P." is so eloquent, in land and money, what is equivalent to the full value of the title in fee to the whole Tonawanda Reservation, independent of any improvements made thereon by the white settlers, since its cession by the treaty of 1842. Had they gone to Kansas ten years since, under the care of the Government, it can scarcely be doubted that they would have been far better off in point of prosperity. The lands assigned them there are nearly if not quite as valuable as those of the Delawares, and the portions of their reserve or trust lands, recently sold, brought from five to ten dollars per acre. The Tonawandas would have been similarly situated, and they might, by an arrangement with the Government, have retained three times as much land as it is proposed to purchase for them here, and the residue would, at $5 per acre, have produced ($942,500) nine hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars. How much, therefore, has been gained by these Indians, through litigation, is easily susceptible of calculation, so far as dollars and cents are concerned.

If it be their "manifest destiny" to dwindle away, under the new arrangement, before the influences of civilization, it may in the end turn out as predicted in my presence by one of the most ardent admirers and supporters of their counsel in this business—that to let them remain at Tonawanda now, is the very best way to root them out and finally get rid of them entirely; for, said he, get the Legislature of this State to make citizens of them, allow them to hold the repurchased lands in severalty, and remove the restraints upon alienation, and it will not be long before the most of them will sell out and disappear. Who will most likely be the fortunate purchasers, in case such prediction shall be realized, a discerning public can guess as well as I.

As I have no desire to skulk behind my own or any borrowed initials, I respectfully subscribe myself,

Your obt. servant,

JOSHUA L. BROWN.

BATAVIA, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The Kansas Election.

EVIDENCE OF THE FRAUDS AT THE ELECTION OF JAN. 4.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Daily Ledger, of Jan 22.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to examine the poll-books returned by the Judges of the Election from the Kickapoo and other precincts in this county are in session in this city. The board is composed of gentlemen well known for their intelligence and strict moral worth, and, although identified with one or the other of the political parties, yet they are such men as will not violate the oath which they have taken for the temporary or permanent success of the party to which they belong. They will be governed by the testimony given before them under oath, (which we publishfrom day to day,) and from that testimony they will make their report.

The first witness called was Dr. MORRIS, a gentleman known here, and whose veracity cannot be questioned. He testified to what he saw. His testimony is corroborated by J. C. VAUGHAN, Esq., J. M. DICKSON, Esq., ADAM FISHER, Esq., and a number of others. All of the gentlemen we have named are well known here, and are largely interested here, and are gentlemen at whom the finger of reproach has never been pointed. They give their testimony under the sanctity and solemnity of an oath, *and it must be believed.* There is no dodging it. *There were gross frauds committed at the Kickapoo precinct on both election days; boys voting, the same men voting twice, thrice, and in one instance a dozen of times.* Mr. CALVERT (acting County Recorder) personating MICHAEL STOKES, Esq., and Mr. FRANKLIN, one of the judges, (and a clerk in the Recorder's office,) a boon companion of CALVERT'S, calling out to the clerks, as he received his vote, "MICHAEL STOKES!" replies, "Yes, MICHAEL STOKES." This same gentleman, Mr. JAMES MADISON CALVERT MICHAEL STOKES, was a *Judge* of the election last October at the Kickapoo precinct, and informed us, a few days after the election, when the cry of fraud was raised, "that if any fraud was committed at that precinct he didn't know it."

But the richest thing is the poll-books. There we find recorded the names of WM. H. SEWARD, EDWIN FORREST, HORACE GREELY, JAMES BUCHANAN, JOHN C. FREMONT, MILLARD FILLMORE, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and quite a number of distinguished gentlemen who are recorded as *voting* there on the 21st day of December last, swelling the list of voters to the number of *one thousand and seventeen,* when in reality there is not over *four hundred legal votes in the precinct.*

We are glad that this Commission has been created to examine into the frauds that have been perpetrated. It will throw the responsibility on the proper parties. There will be no go-betweens; the real guilty ones will be brought to the bar of justice, or to escape this will flee the country. We hear of great anxiety expressed by parties who are near by in a neighboring State. There are more persons fluttering than CALHOUN. This Commission is a resurrector of the buried, and they will go deep and bring it all to the surface.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT—ELECTION FRAUDS.

James M. Dickson, sworn, says: I was at Kickapoo on the 4th of January, 1858, in company with THOS. EWING, JR.; was told by two of the judges of the election (one of them was Mr. FRANKLIN) that they had no objection to having a clerk, not as an official, but to keep a record with an official clerk; when the polls were opened they refused to permit a clerk, not acting officially, to remain inside the room, or to keep a record of the votes polled; there was an armed body of men, with guns, clubs and side-arms—say about thirty to fifty—outside the room where the election was held, who refused to let any person challenge or keep a tally of votes outside; they would come to the polls in a crowd, swearing that no d—d Abolitionist should challenge any person at the polls, and using other epithets in like manner; that the d—d Abolitionists should not dictate to them in their election. I saw a boy, who was not to exceed eighteen years of age, go to the polls and vote; do not know his name; I left the polls at about 11½ o'clock A. M. I believe there were not more than 150 or 200 men about town from the opening of the polls up to the time I left. I heard Capt. BROWN, who was in command of the United States troops, refuse to obey a written demand from United States Deputy Marshal COWELL to station the troops near the polls, to protect those persons who had been threatened to have their lives taken if they attempted to challenge votes or keep a record of the votes.

JAMES M. DICKSON.

J. C. Vaughan, sworn, says: I arrived at Kickapoo in company with THOMAS EWING, Jr., at half-past three o'clock on the 4th of January, 1858. Just before reaching that town I met Dr. MORRIS, C. F. CURRIER, and another citizen, who informed me that the Free-State men being unable to get fair play had left the place. On reaching the town we met Capt. BROWN, to whom Mr. EWING delivered an order from the commanding officer at the fort, who, after reading the order, turned to Deputy-Marshal COWELL, saying: "I am under your orders." I took my stand with Mr. EWING at the polls; at my request Capt. BROWN inquired of the judges of the election the number of votes polled; the answer was 467; this was at quarter past four o'clock. We consulted the Marshal as to the policy of stationing the troops (who, during the day had been kept some two hundred yards from them) directly before them, but he concluded, as there were no Free-State men, save ourselves, on the ground, that it was better to let the troops remain where they were. At this time I do not suppose there were fifty voters within sight of the polls; my impression is there were not thirty; the voting from the time I arrived at the polls until they were closed, at 6½, was very slack. I do not believe, between 4½, and 5 minutes before 6 o'clock, when the second inquiry was made of the judges by Capt. BROWN, as to the number of votes polled, that ten ballots had been cast; indeed, so remiss were voters, that Mr. FRANKLIN (a judge of the election) came to the door of the poll-room, and made proclamation to the citizens to come up and vote; his cry was "More voters wanted," and that cry was repeated loudly several times. At 5 minutes before 6, Capt. BROWN, by request, inquired again of the judges the number of votes polled, *the answer was* 864. It was a moral impossibility that so many votes could have been cast in that time without a steady and continued stream of men pouring in upon the polls; the men themselves were not there; I watched closely every man who cast a ballot, and my belief is from the time we reached the polls, namely, 4½ o'clock, until they were closed at 6½ o'clock, that *there were not 30 votes, legal and illegal, cast.* The scenes around the polls were sad enough to behold; men and boys violent and drunk, armed with dirks and clubs, and alike threatening and insulting all in their hearing; declared that no voter should be challenged; that the boys of Kickapoo had a right to vote and should vote. *Double voting was barefaced, so barefaced that the judges inside and the bystanders outside could not help seeing it.*

JOHN C. VAUGHAN.

Adam Fisher, sworn, says: I am a citizen of Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory; I have lived here upwards of three years; was at the election held at Kickapoo, in said county, on the 4th of January, 1858, for State officers and members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution; was there for the purpose of using all the legal means in my power to prevent frauds at the election, as that place had become notorious for unaccountable election returns; voting had commenced before I arrived at the polls; a serious difficulty appeared to be brewing, the Free-State men claiming the right to challenge those, and only those, whom they might think were illegal voters; this was positively refused by the other party by words and force, one of the Pro-Slavery men stating that there was a large number of these men around and anxious for a fight, and only wanted the pretext to commence; consequently it would be dangerous to interfere in any shape; a number of them were armed with hickory clubs; were around the polls, apparently for the specific purpose of smuggling in double and other fraudulent votes. When such as I conceived to be a double voter went to vote, he would be surrounded by this club gang, so as to prevent those on the outside from knowing to a certainty whether the vote was cast or not. *I saw a number of men vote twice; saw boys not over fifteen years of age vote; saw the judge receive votes without seeing the voter; saw them take votes by proxy; saw Free-State men prevented from voting by those men that composed the party who were armed with clubs, until assisted by the Sheriff, through my interposition.* I do not think there were to exceed three hundred men in town during the day, including the citizens. The men with clubs were threatening vengeance upon Free-State men throughout the day; there was a company of United States troops took position in town about 11 o'clock A. M.; they were stationed about forty rods in the rear of the polls, where they remained until I left in the evening. Their presence and position did not furnish any protection to those who desired a fair and honest election.

ADAM FISHER.

Is not Minnesota Already a Member of the Union?

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

It is a question of interest whether Minnesota is not already a sovereign State within the Union, and there does not need a formal act of Congress to authorize her representatives to take their seats, and speak, act and vote for her in the councils of the Nation. This is not an entirely unsupported view of the case. The language of the enabling Act under which her Constitution was formed and her State Government adopted, is as follows:

> *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit.: [here follow the boundaries] be, and they are hereby authorized to form a Constitution and State Government, by the name of Minnesota, and to *come into the Union* on an equal footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution.

"*Hereby* authorized" to "*come into* the Union!" Does it need that the State shall be a second time authorized to come into the Union before she can come? On the contrary, does not this language confer upon her at once the sovereignty of a State, irrevocable even by Congress, unless it can be affirmatively shown that she has not complied with the enabling Act, and with the requirements of the Federal Constitution?

That eminent statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN, took this view of a case, not by any means as strong as that of Minnesota. The language of the enabling act in the case of Indiana did not "hereby authorize" her to "come into the Union," but said that the State organization, "*when formed, shall be admitted*" into the Union. Under this act the people of Indiana formed their Constitution and State government, elected their Senators and Representatives, and at the same time chose an electoral ticket for President and Vice-President. On the 2d of December, 1816, Mr. HENDRICKS *appeared as a Representative from the new State, presented his credentials, and was sworn in.* On the 3d he was appointed a member of the House Committee on Public Lands, and proceeded at once to act and vote as a member of the House, without objection, and was fully recognized by the House as a member of its body. A so-called act of admission was, indeed, subsequently passed: but Mr. SHEFFLY, a member speaking on the act, said that it was merely declaratory of the fact that Indiana had complied with the requirements of the Constitution and the enabling act, and (not that she might therefore come in but) that she was already fairly in the Union.

On the 12th of February following the two Houses of Congress met in Joint Convention to count the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and the vote of Indiana was presented. Mr. SHARPE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the vote was properly and legally cast, and that it should be counted. Mr. CALHOUN said he preferred to have the resolution in the negative form, so that the proposition denying the propriety of counting the vote might be negatived without conveying the idea that it required an affirmative resolution to authorize the counting. Mr. CALHOUN'S object was however, quite as effectually accomplished in another way. Mr. SHARPE'S resolution was laid on the table, and the Indiana vote was counted by *almost unanimous consent.* Her electors threw their vote for JAMES MONROE for President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS for Vice-President, and the State was thus admitted to the exercise of one of the highest functions of sovereignty *under the simple authority of an enabling act much less strong in its terms than that by virtue of which Minnesota might now claim to be an actual member of the Federal Union.* Her representatives have been urged to pursue the precedent set by Congress in the case of the Indiana representatives, present their credentials, and demand to be sworn in and assigned their seats. They have not yet determined to do so, from the desire to permit Congress to follow its own course in the matter; but it is not impossible that they may adopt this line of action if the formal admission of Minnesota is much longer delayed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 300, 301, 344 to 356 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 304, 310, 312, 334 to 343 inclusive, 96, 261.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 112, 119, 123, 124, 129, 371, 132 to 136, 139, 142, 143, 144, 62, 147, 148, 8, 15, 105, 2882.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 26, 38, 39, 79, 82, 101, 103, 104, 105.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 1, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 10, 11, 33, 34, 42, 45, and enumerated calendar same as yesterday.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Franklin H. Ransom et al. vs. *The Mayor of the City of New-York.*—In this case, which was brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent for an improvement in fire-engines, and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for about $20,000, and in which a motion was made for a new trial, Judge INGERSOLL this morning rendered his decision, denying the motion, but with leave to defendants to turn the case into a bill of exceptions, and carry the case to the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Feb. 3.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerk and Sutherland.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER CONTROVERSY.

The People ex rel. Devlin et al. vs. *D. D. Conover*—It will be remembered that Judge DAVIES made an order allowing Mr. Devlin to come in as party plaintiff in the *quo warranto* sued out by the Attorney-General against Mr. Conover. The defendant appealed, and the matter came up yesterday. Mr Brady moved that the *appeal* be dismissed. Mr. Field claimed that the appeal would lie; that the addition of Devlin as a party was a usurpation of judicial power, and illegal. The decision was reserved.

THE CANGEMI CASE—THE THIRD TRIAL.

The People vs. *Cangemi.*—Mr. Sedgwick stated to the Court that he appeared for the purpose of having a day assigned for the third trial of Michael Cangemi. He wished to have as early a day assigned as possible.

Judge DAVIES remarked that in order to give the Court authority to set the trial down for a certain day, it would be necessary to have the proceedings in the matter before the Court of Appeals submitted. As it then stood, the Court had no official knowledge of the proceedings in the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked that the record was in the County Clerk's office, and would be presented, and the motion renewed on some future day.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

APPLICATION OF JAS. SHEPHARD FOR A WRIT OF ERROR.

The People vs. *Jas. Shephard.*—Yesterday, Mr. Peck, counsel for Shephard, (convicted of arson and sentenced to be hung on Monday next,) applied for a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings, in order to take the case before the General Term. The reason he had not applied for the writ before was, that he was absent from the City. The papers were submitted and the decision will be rendered to-day.

DECISIONS.

William A. Lilliendahl vs. *Baptiste E. Webner.*—Case settled; all the amendments except the seventh allowed.

Alanson Marsh vs. *James G. Brett et al.*—Settled; all the amendments allowed

Joshua Coit vs. *Charles Field.*—Settled; all the amendments except the last allowed.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

In the matter of the Assessment for Flagging, &c., part of the Third-avenue.—A bill in equity to declare void a judgment (the confirmation was a *quasi* judgment) obtained by fraud, and to compel a refunding of the fruits of the wrong is an ordinary remedy. In a case like the present, if the relator's allegations be well founded, such a bill, filed by them on behalf of all the parties assessed, who should see fit to unite against the contractor making the confirmation, which by law is the trustee, a co-defendant would seem to be the appropriate remedy.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

Jonathan C. Meeker et al. vs. *Josiah Ballard.*—Motion denied, without costs.

James T. Kirtland vs. *Illinois Central Railroad Company.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Maria Schenck vs. *Herman Schenck.*—Plaintiff may take an order for payment of $3 per week, as alimony, and $50 counsel fee.

Lewis Curtis et al. vs. *David Leavitt, Receiver.*—Order settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Stephen Duffy vs. *Richard Cornell.*—The plaintiff is a conductor on the Eighth-avenue Railroad and claimed to recover damages in $5,000, for an assault and battery. It appeared that the defendant entered the car under the charge of the plaintiff and beat him severely—the defendant being at the time much under the influence of liquor. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $1,000.

Before Judge Brady.

Thomas Cummings vs. *Aleah H. Turner.*—This was a suit for alleged negligence in the sale of a poisonous drug, and the damages were laid at $10,000. It appeared that the plaintiff wished to take some hoarhound tea, and sent a servant to a drug store kept by the defendant, and instead of getting hoarhound, was sold a known poison, called flower apple, *alias* Jamestown weed. The plaintiff had to call in the aid of a physician, and was confined to his bed for several days. The Jury awarded him $250.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

DECISIONS.

Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

In the matter of the application of the city of Brooklyn for the appointment of Commissioners under an act to provide the city of Brooklyn with water.—Motion to set aside the order of 19th August, 1857, appointing Commissioners, denied. and the order staying proceedings vacated. No costs to either party.

Lewis Hanford and another vs. *George C. Smalley and others.*—Referee's report confirmed, and order to be entered for continuance of the injunction, and the motion to dissolve the same denied; $10 costs on original motion; $10 costs on the motion to confirm report of the referee; and the fees of the referee on the reference to the cost allowable in the reference to abide the event of the suit.

Isaac C. Kendall vs. *Richard Roddy, John Sharkey and others.*—Motion denied, with $17 costs.

Noyes Higgins vs. *John Bennett.*—The defendant permitted with three days to file the undertaking with E. N. Coit and Gilbert Rotter, Jr., as sureties, of which a copy is annexed to the motion paper, or a new undertaking with sureties, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, as of the day when notice of appeal was served; and to serve a copy thereof on the plaintiff's attorney, with liberty to the plaintiff to except to the sufficiency of the sureties within ten days after the service of such copy, and if the sureties are excepted to, such proceedings for their justification or for the justification of other sureties, shall be had, as is provided by section 341 of the amended code of procedure. All proceedings on the part of the plaintiff on the judgment and execution, to be in the meantime stayed, $10 costs of this motion to abide the event of this suit.

Whitlock Guillick, appellant, vs. *Wm. Leneyck, respondent.*—Motion granted without cost, and without prejudice to the right of the appellant to obtain an allowance of an appeal, and to perfect the same.

John H. Suydam and others vs. *W. H. Suydam and others.*—Motion denied with $10 costs. It appears, by the receipt of Suckman & Perry, forming part of the motion papers, that the sum of $109 45 claimed, was paid to them by John H. Suydam for specific purposes, and there is no allegation that the same has not been so applied. There appears to me, therefore, no foundation for the present application.

THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR CASES.

The trials of Brooklyn Liquor dealers, for violating the Police law by selling on Sunday, and also for selling without license, were commenced again in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon, and will be continued to day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

The Farmers' Club met on Tuesday, the President, R. L. Pell, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary, Hon. J. Meigs, read an interesting translation from one of the current horticultural European journals, the *Revue Horticole* of Paris:

GRAPES IN BURGUNDY.

"*The Fair of Dijon.*—Where can grapes be found if not at the Burgundy exhibitions? We hasten to say that the collection of grapes exhibited at Dijon was truly worthy of Burgundy. One must live in this favored land to obtain an idea of the immense collections of grapes found within it. Mr. Malnoury exhibited 700 varieties of grapes, either for wine or table, all classed and ticketed in perfect order. And alongside of Mr. Malnoury's exhibition were the beautiful grapes of Messrs. Ocynidant, Letaluet, Mathey and others. Enormous pears were there. Gold medals were awarded to the exhibition. They would have shown gloriously at the best exhibitions of Paris."

EXOTICS IN AMERICA.

The Secretary presented a number of budding branches for examination, to exhibit the effect of the remarkably high temperature of the last three months on their development. He said he believed that those plants and trees which are *indigenous with us*, and have of course gone through all the changes of temperature for probably about 4,000 years, have so adapted their habits as not to become developed prematurely by even three warm Winter months, but wait until due Spring time. While other trees and plants which have been brought here, and generally from Southern Europe, since the time of Columbus, are more apt to become developed and be afterwards killed by frost.

The following specimens were exhibited:

From Messrs. Parsons, from their nurseries at Flushing—White Oak, Norway Maple, Sugar Maple, White Birch, White Ox-heart Cherry, Damascus Rose, Canoe Birch, Black Walnut, Black Birch, Wild Cherry, Yellow Birch.

From Dr. Stark, of Bedford, Long Island—Ox-heart Cherry and the Natural Peach.

From Mr. Oddie's garden at Bedford—Lawton Blackberry, Weeping Willow, Raspberry.

From H. Meigs, Jr., corner Seventh-avenue and Thirteenth-street—Wistaria, (a creeping vine,) Trumpet Creeper, Free Cranberry of Lake Winnipissiogee, Prairie Rose and the Isabella grape.

The object was to show that all plants, except the indigenous ones, are apt, like the peach, to *make mistakes*, to come out too soon, and thus the fruit for that year perishes.

POTATOES.

The President submitted specimens of Potatoes recently received from Mexico. He observed that a few weeks since, the celebrated South American naturalist, Mr. Eugene Kohen, the importer and proprietor of the herd of Llamas recently on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, gave him a number of these potatoes, collected in Peru and Bolivia. Unfortunately, one cold night they were left exposed at the Palace, and became frozen. He hoped that the process had not gone far enough to cause lesion. When a potato freezes, the fluids contained therein expand in the same degree that the vessels contract, which allows a lateral expansion in most cases sufficient to prevent injury. As soon as the temperature is raised the air expands and liquifies the ice, before the gases reach their original bulk. But if the sun be permitted suddenly to shine upon a frozen potato so as to raise the temperature to 40 degrees, the air will at once expand and tear the vessels to pieces before the sap has an opportunity of thawing. When the sun's rays strike upon the potato, it absorbs and decomposes the carbonic acid gas and causes the fluid, solid, and aeriform substances, intended by nature to be kept separate and apart, to become mixed and intermingled, chemical changes take place in the starch and rot ensues. You may cover potatoes, apples, or turnips slightly with straw and earth enough to exclude the air, and they may freeze and thaw half a dozen times during a Winter without injury. You may pack apples or grapes in tight barrels or boxes and permit them to freeze hard, and they will be found sound and uninjured if permitted to thaw thoroughly before being opened. And therefore he hoped that the growing properties of the specimens submitted would be found undestroyed.

The President followed up these remarks by reading an elaborate and highly interesting paper on the cultivation of the potato. Towards the conclusion occurs the following passage:

"Many farmers approve of planting whole potatoes, and this mode has gained ground in the United States, much to my surprise; but I do not think any man who gives the matter a moment's consideration will continue the practice. Every large potato contains from one to twelve buds or eyes, from each one of which a stem will arise, consequently you compel land to support ten or twelve plants, that is capable of growing but one. You might as well cause ten or twelve cows to live upon one cow's grass. It would be far more economical to gouge out the eyes, and plant them separately ten inches apart in a drill, by which mode a far greater amount of produce will be obtained. When whole potatoes are planted, many weak and late shoots grow, affecting the quality, productiveness and size of the entire hill."

"The yield of the potato is various, but under my system of culture 432 bushels have been grown upon an acre of land."

Professor Mapes rose, evidently prepared to express his dissent from the process of "gouging." Many years ago, and especially in a subsequent year of scarcity, that had been recommended. He had tried the experiment. Two bushels of seed potatoes were taken. One of these bushels was planted whole. The other was subjected to the gouging with a chairmaker's gouge. The result was that, both bushels being similarly and carefully planted, the same *number* of potatoes was obtained from each bushel, but upon weighing the difference was largely in favor of the crop from the uncut seed. Some person in Germany had stated that 400 potatoes might be produced from one by a peculiar mode of cultivation which he advocated, and which was to be conducted until the blossom made its appearance. In practice he (Prof. Mapes) had found that the adoption of that plan would certainly increase the number of the potatoes, but their size was correspondingly small. The weight of the lot was not so great as that of produce from flat culture growing in the same soil. There were more pounds with one-tenth the number of tubers—in the other case, a great number of very small potatoes and as useless as they were diminutive. The starch of the original potato was doubtless the natural pabulum of the growing plant. In planting whole potatoes, it would be found that after 3 or 4 years the button or potato apple will reappear, but it was also true that planted eyes would produce only half the weight that the whole potato would have yielded. Farmers are apt to expose their cut potatoes to dry before planting. Why do they do it? If useful it can only be because, in drying, the albuminous cut side acquires a sort of artificial skin. The same explanation will account for the supposed advantage of rolling and encasing the cut potatoes in plaster.

General Beatson had made some valuable experiments at St. Helena on this subject. He thought it was well to keep the troops stationed there in some kind of useful and healthful employment. He obtained permission of the British Government to employ them in raising produce, and writing to the Royal Society received directions how he might usefully experiment upon the growth of potatoes. The report with which he has furnished the world states that "the largest potato, planted entire, cultivated flat and at the depth of six inches," yielded the best results. The experiments of the speaker were quite confirmatory of this. He always planted potatoes six inches deep in preference to any other depth; he planted them entire, and believed flat culture to be the best.

Dr. Waterbury thought that the science of botany, which was now beginning to be better understood, and more usefully applied, would throw some light on the culture of potatoes. A botanist was not a mere collector of hay, or dried specimens. The tuber must be regarded as an integral part of the stalk of the potato. When the potato is planted, the nitrogenized matter acts upon the starch, converting it into sugar, as in the maple; and it is necessary that the plant should have a due supply of this sort of matter. Planting small potatoes might bring a poor crop.

Professor Mapes asked whether, if the starch, instead of becoming sugar, became converted into acetic acid, the integrity and success of the future growth would not thereby become vitiated?

Dr. Waterbury replied that, undoubtedly, in such cases, where such perversion from unknown or unforeseen causes did take place, acetic acid would not serve as a substitute.

Professor Mapes observed that such was frequently the result.

The Chairman, remarking upon the whole subject, observed, among other things, that he "should no more think of planting whole potatoes than he should think of flying."

Professor Mapes would ask whether the difference in size might not result from this—was it not *killing the stem* that produced these numerous additional small potatoes? The Chairman had no doubt been an accurate operator; but the nature of his ground, always in careful condition, might form the exception that led to the result he attributed solely to a particular mode of culture in raising potatoes. That soil might be more self-sustaining in alkaline properties, and so the plants might not be so liable to the development of acetic acid.

The Chairman admitted that possibly there might be something in the suggestion.

Dr. Waterbury could easily understand that high cultivation would give an unnatural amount of *pabulum*—a quantity plants could not obtain upon poorer soils.

Dr. Underhill strongly confirmed the views of Professor Mapes, in the remarks he had made. After much patient attention practically to this subject, he found himself convinced it was best to plant a medium-sized potato, and to plant it whole. Such a practice would insure a larger crop, and bigger as well as heavier potatoes. Unfortunately, the practice had been too general to sell the big potatoes at market, and save the less tempting potatoes for seed.

Dr. J. A. Smith said that the disease among potatoes was as common in Britain as in America. Might it not be traced to the equal prevalence in England as here of the very practice Dr. Underhill had just denounced. A potato was as much a living thing as a man or a lion; the law of reproduction and life applied equally to both. If none but the most puny, diminutive and sickly of the human race were allowed to marry, would that be a reasonable or likely way to raise a tall or vigorous race of human beings?

Hon. J. Bergen advised that to avoid rot, if that were the sole object, potatoes should be planted without cutting them. His experiments had been in favor of the cut potato. The uncut, doubtless, expended the greatest quantity of seeds. As to selling the finer and planting the smaller, most farmers in his neighborhood would reject the little ones as seed. Some years ago he had tried the uncut plan. He had a greater crop and they came up sooner. They kept ahead of others through the entire season. But it took at least ten times as much seed in the planting.

Professor Mapes contended that the large uncut seed did not send up a greater lot of shoots than in the other case. He had planted in its unmutilated state a large potato that had been sent him from California, the produce was 110 potatoes. The seed had a multitude of eyes. None of its progeny attained its dimensions.

The Chairman said he once cut a potato into 16 eyes, and planted it in a hotbed in thumb-pots. In due time it was planted out and the result was 2½ bushels. The weight of that potato was two pounds, and it also was from California. The crop was all cut and planted, the yield was nearly three wagon-boxes full. The following year it became watery and inferior, and was discarded. Probably it was the "Western red" that had been carried to California, and there attained its large dimensions.

Dr. Underhill would like to know whether that watery character was natural to that variety, or did it result from wrong culture, or some deficiency in the soil not existing in the California soil; potatoes were generally too light,—the heaviest were the best.

Professor Mapes alluded to the experiments of Mr. Robinson. His peculiarity of culture was to leave a portion of the crop in the ground all the Winter. By this process, if advantageous as was asserted, the skin became tougher and the starch better perfected. He had tried it. The first year it answered. The next, the frost interfered. On soils that are not easily frozen it might answer.

Mr. Field thought this highly probable. In wet soils it would be inapplicable. But in dry sandy soils which hold no redundant quantity of water susceptible of being frozen—if the ground were sufficiently porous, the plan might succeed. But in a clay soil a potato would freeze. He mentioned instances where, in the same locality, some soils were deeply frozen while others were not in that predicament.

It was now quarter past one. Mr. Solon Robinson called for the subject of the day, observing that this discussion had been protracted beyond its proper limits.

Mr. Nash then read a paper on the "Red Cattle of New-England," after which the Club adjourned.

Live Stock Market Reports.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.—The offerings were about as usual this week, and prices remain about the same as last week. The following sales were made at Wardell's avenue drove-yard: 45 Ohio, 7½c.@9c.; 25 Ohio, (inferior,) 7c.@8½c.; 20 Ohio, (good,) 7½c.@8½c.; 10 Huntingdon County, 7½c.@8c.; 26 Chester County, 8½c.@9½c.; 28 Ohio, 8½c.@10c.; 26 Ohio, 9½c.@10c.; 30 Fayette County, 9½c.@10c.; 20 Ohio, 7½c.@8½c.; 27 Ohio, 8½c.@9½c.; 15 Ohio, 8c.@9½c.; 10 Franklin County, 7c.@8½c.; 20 Chester County, 8½c.@9½c.; 27 Fayette County, 8c.@9c.; 10 Franklin County, 8c.@9c.

A few extras were sold at $10 25. The balance were disposed of in small lots at prices running from $8@$9 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Sheep—4,000 head were sold at $3 50@$4, and market brisk.

Cows—330 Cows arrived, and fresh ones were sold at from $45@$65, and dry ones $23@$35. The sales at this yard are made chiefly for cash, which, together with the superior accommodations for stock, combine to attract business to it.

Hogs—4,200 Hogs arrived, and sold at Phillips' Union Drove Yard, at prices ranging from $6@$6 75, as in quality. About 1,000 were shipped to New-York by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Balance sold here freely.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 3, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the Washington Drove-Yards, 44th-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 2, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2079	2079	16	221	1023	2102
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	82	24	31	1362	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	153	64	98	2781	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	64	18	32	528	.....
Sales reported at Bergen		689	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week....	2079	3067	116	382	5694	2102
Last week.......	2072	2739	203	312	6879	1480

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143

Receipts for the corresponding week last year........ 3,548

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs	Swine.
Erie Railroad..........	819	......	......	......	480
Hudson River Railroad...	800	......	......	......	1622
Hudson River Boats.....	......	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad.......	234	16	221	1023	......
New-Haven Railroad.....	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R. R....	......	......	......	......	......
On Foot............	86	......	......	......	......

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 3:

Cattle, head.........	1,980	Hogs, head..........	5,603
Sheep, head.........	1,150	Horse, head.........	1
Total................			8,374

During the month of January, just passed, there were 166 carloads more of stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad from Dunkirk than in any month during the years 1856 and 1857.

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty seventh-street, for week ending Feb. 3, 1858:

By New-York and Erie Railroad..........	4,950
By Hudson River Railroad...........	2,526
By Camden and Amboy...........	1,290
From Bergen *via* Erie Railroad........	124
Total................	8,890

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio..............	693	Missouri..........	—
New-York..........	639	Pennsylvania........	—
Illinois...........	363	Texas..............	78
Kentucky..........	185	Connecticut.........	—
Indiana...........	121	Michigan...........	—
Virginia..........	—	New-Jersey.........	—
Iowa..............	—	Cherokee Nation......	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a trifle higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle........	none.	11c. @11¼c.
First quality..........	10c. @10½c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium quality........	8½c.@ 9c.	8¼c.@ 8½c.
Poor quality..........	7½c.@ 8c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality........	6½c.@ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices...	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales.....	8½c.@ —	8¼c.@ 8½c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The stale Cattle, that is, those left over from last Wednesday's market, have sufficed for the irregular sales during the week, at Forty fourth street, so that the number offered in the yards this morning just about equaled the receipts of fresh stock since our last report. By referring to last week's report it will be noticed that the receipts at the Washington yards (2,079) have been the same for two successive weeks. The down town, and especially the Bergen sales, were a little larger this week, so that the aggregate at all the markets is a little higher, that is 3,067 against 2,739 the previous week, but the demand to-day has been brisker and in the early part of the day the sales were quite active with a trifling advance in price, mainly in the better estimate of weights demanded by sellers and conceded by buyers. The yards were more rapidly cleared, and by 3 P. M. there were very few animals unsold. This leaves a clear field for next week's operations. The closing sales, however, were not quite so firm as those made before noon. The quality of the stock offered to-day was below the average, the greater part being light Steers, and many of them quite thin. We saw no extra animals; comparatively few that we would rank as first quality. Ohio contributed pretty fairly—one-third of those whose derivation could be ascertained came from that State. New-York furnished another third; Illinois one sixth; Kentucky, Indiana and Texas the remainder.... We hear of 380 going East from Albany.... There was a little ill-feeling between a feeder and broker to-day, which resulted in this wise. The feeder had consigned his drove to a firm of brokers to be sold. On arriving with them at Bergen, and not meeting at once with the consignees, he was induced to put them into the hands of another party, who brought them into the yards, after paying the freight and ferry charges. When over here, the owner, for some reason, preferred to put his stock into the hands of the original consignees, and did so. This, of course, created ill-feeling, especially as the second consignee claimed that having taken charge of the animals and advanced expenses, he was entitled to his regular commission. He afterwards compromised the matter by accepting half the brokerage. There was some ill-feeling and threats over the matter. It will be well for those consigning cattle to select their salesmen carefully, and then leave the business wholly in their hands. It is for the interest as well as credit of the regular brokers to do the best possible for those consigning stock to their care.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
35	Ill......	Capt Hutchinson........	Hoag & Sherman.
30	N.Y.&c	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman
159	Ohio	R. R. Seymour	Merritt &Bartram.
16	N. Y	Several owners	Miller,Har'g&Gur.
62	Ohio	J N Flanders	C G. Teed.
59	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	C. G. Teed.
99	N. Y	Snowden & Charles	White & Barnes.
99	Ohio	J. Perrill	S. Ulery.
48	Texas	J. Reed	Mead & Holcomb.
33	Ill	Ruggles & Hand	Mead & Holcomb.
29	O.&NY	Several owners	Geo. Sage.
22	N. Y	D G Culver	Owner.
20	Ohio	O L. Reed	W. H. Harris.
103	Ill	A. C. W Norton	W. H. Harris.
44	Ohio	D. Barnes	Owner.
36	Ohio	J. Emerson	Bud. & Eastman.
58	Ohio	H. Blain	Bud. & Eastman.
18	O.&NY	Several owners	E Shepard.
20	N. Y	C. R Cupping	Owner.
24	N. Y	D. McElwee	Owner.
26	Ill	S. B. Richardson	Owner.
18	Ind	Buler & Co	S B. Richardson.
51	Ill	N. B. Stage	Owner.
70	Ohio	Messenger & Gillett	Geo. A. Toffey.
74	Ill	W. S. Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
63	Ohio	Geo. Klous	J. H. Williams.
68	Ohio	—— Bilton	S. Smith.
58	O.&Ky	Several owners	Westheimer & Bro.
60	NY &c	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
60	Ill	Thorn and Vandyke	Van Alstyne.
20	N. Y	P. Dolan	Owner.
31	Ohio	A. Reed	Owner.
32	Ky	Shuster & Bush	Owners.
63	Ohio	A. McBeth	Bud. & Eastman.
42	Ohio	F. A Brown	Bud. & Eastman.
16	N. Y	M. Dalton	Owner.
17	N. Y	A. L. Simms	M. Dalton.
19	N. Y	J. Symonds	Owner.
18	N. Y	J. Delaney	Owner.
14	N. Y	W. Haight	J. A. Merritt.

And some 50 small lots, ranging from 1 to 15 head.

Hoag & Sherman were selling two lots; one of 35 Illinois Cattle for Capt. J. Hutchinson, which footed up $2,145, or a trifle over $61 each. Most of them were very fair steers, although a few rough Oxen and Stags were not of the quality Mr. Hutchinson usually sends to this market. He explains it by saying they were put in by his neighbors. The better animals brought 9c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. The other lot by H. & S., were 30 pretty good State Cattle, bringing 9c.@10c. One extra pair, fed by Chamberlain, of Amenia, N. Y., brought 10½c.

R. R. Seymour forwarded 156 Ohio Steers of his own feeding, weighing 1,425 ℔s. gross, at home, which B. Bartram and John A. Merritt were selling at 9c.@10c. A few brought over 10c. They were a nice lot, say No. 1 for to-day.

Miller, Haring & Gurnay sold at Bergen 116 State Cattle of various grades at 7½c.@10c. They were selling here to-day 16 New-York Cattle of fair quality at 9c.@10c.

J. M. Flanders, of Franklin County, Ohio, forwarded 62 common to fair Steers of his own feeding, rated 650 ℔s. net. C. G. Teed sold them for 9c.@9½c.

Teed was also selling 59 Ohio Cattle for Wm. Snyder. They were of medium quality and brought 9c.@9½c. Weights as above.

Snowden & Charles contributed 99 good distillery Cattle of their own feeding at Albany. They were of good quality, rated 700 ℔s net, and were running out by White & Barnes at 9½c.@10c. A few brought 10½c.

J Perrill's 99 Ohio Steers of 700 ℔s. net, were on sale by S. Ulery, at 8c.@10c. They were a fair lot.

D. McElwee was selling for himself and others, 24 State cattle, some of which were very good, at 10c.@10½c. One pair, fatted by G. Holmes, of Washington, N. Y., brought $260 to Wm. Lalor. Another pair, fed by I. Haight, of the same place, sold for $230. Both pair were near 10½c ℔ ℔.

A. W. C. Norton forwarded 103 light Illinois Steers, which W. H. Harris sold yesterday at 8c. Rated 525 ℔s. Harris also sold 20 Ohio Steers of good quality for L. Reed, at 9½c., or about $70 each. Estimated weight, 725 ℔s. net.

Mead & Holcomb sold two lots, one of 48 Illinois fed Texans, fair for the kind, weighing 1,300 ℔s., gross, at 8c.@8½c. They belonged to J. Reed. The others were 33 Illinois cattle, consigned by Ruggles & Hand, of similar weights, rather common stock, and sold for 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts have been very light for the past week (116) but of these many remain unsold. The market may be stated as extremely dull. This is no time to send fresh cows to this market; they are worth more in the country.

Allerton reports receipts of 10 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. Few cows are offered and the demand is still light.

Browning reports receipts of 24 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with no extras offered. The trade is dull, with an ample supply on hand.

Chamberlin reports 64 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 18 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Of the very small number offered, only three have been sold, up to this morning.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The supply for the week has been moderate, and sales are more lively, at 7c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. A few extra Calves bring 8c.

Allerton reports receipts of 221 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c. for good animals. With a fair supply of good Calves the market shows an increased liveliness, to-day at advancing rates.

Browning reports receipts of 31 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. A few bring 7½c. ℔ ℔. There is a fair demand with limited supply.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 98 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'Brien reports 32 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7½c. An extra animal occasionally brings 8c. Market fair, with enough on hand for the wants of butchers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The markets have been moderately supplied during the past week. Two of them were entirely empty this morning. Large numbers of slaughtered Sheep arrive daily from Albany, and dead mutton can be bought at Washington Market at 7c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,023 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ℔ ℔., net weight. The market is quite lively to-day, in consequence of a scarcity at the other yards. Much of the stock is thin and light. Lambs of this kind are selling for $2@$2 50 each.

Browning reports receipts of 1,362 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ℔ ℔., net weight. A few extra Sheep brought 10c.@11c. The market is good, with no stock in this morning. Sales have been made at advancing rates for good stock. The receipts at this market, for the month of January, were 9,116 or 6,185 less than the preceding month. Receipts for January, 1857, were 12,374, and for the same month in 1855, 14,710.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 2,781 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5@$8 ℔ head.

O'Brien reports sales of 528 Sheep and Lambs by Reed & McGraw, as follows:

19 Sheep at.......	$102 12	49 Sheep at.....	$220 50
158 Sheep at......	622 75	20 Sheep at.....	150 00
131 Sheep at......	659 00	75 Sheep at.....	250 00

Sheep Brokers' sales at Browning's for the week ending Feb. 2:

Jas. McCarty (agent) reports sales of 384 Sheep at $4 20 per head, or $1,612 80.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ ℔. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. The arrivals have been fair during the past week, with a more lively demand. Prices are advancing slightly.

Allerton reports receipts of 2,102 hogs during the past week. Prices range at 5½c.@5⅝c., gross. One lot of 540 by J. Hutchinson, of Illinois, sold today at $5 45. Weight 233 ℔s. Stock is all sold, and the demand is scarcely supplied.

Van Brunt & Watrous, pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn fed....	$5 31@$5 40	Corn fed......	$6⅝@$6⅞

Arrivals moderate.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Western Corn Hogs..	5⅜@5¾	6⅜@6⅞
Light Western Corn Hogs.........	5¼@5½	6¾@7
York State Hogs..............	5⅜@5⅝	6¾@7¼
Distillery Hogs...............	4⅞@5	5⅜@6

Arrivals fair. Prime hogs selling quick. Prices favoring the drover.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 3, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

We find very little change to make since our last report. Some of the Vegetables are gradually growing scarce as the season advances, while others are sufficiently abundant.

Potatoes are firmer. Nova Scotias have advanced about 10c. ℔ bushel. The Winter supply from that quarter has all arrived, though more may be expected in the Spring. We noticed the arrival of a lot of 1,600 bushels of fine Mercers, *via* railroad, from Michigan.

Turnips and other roots continue in good supply. Spinach, Kale, and other greens are plenty, while Lettuce begins to make its appearance in limited quantities.

Good Cranberries are scarce and higher; some of the common ones are still cheap.

Apples are slightly advancing in price as the stock diminishes.

Butter is abundant, with a quiet, dull trade. There is scarcely a variation from last week in any particular.

Eggs are in good supply, and sell at one-half the price they brought at this season last year. Fresh ones are arriving freely from Cincinnati, but in less quantities from Baltimore. Little is doing in Limed Eggs, now that fresh ones are so cheap.

Poultry is in medium supply, with a moderate trade.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl..........	$2 25	@$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ℔ bbl...	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl....	3 25	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl.......	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl..........	—	@ 2 25
Potatoes—California, ℔ bbl.......	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl........	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Carters, ℔ bbl..........	2 75	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel....	95	@ 1 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl...	4 50	@ 5 00
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl..............	1 25	@ 1 37
Onions—White, ℔ bbl............	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl...........	1 50	@ 1 75
Beets—℔ bbl..................	—	@ 1 50
Carrots—℔ bbl.................	—	@ 1 50
Parsnips—℔ bbl................	1 00	@ 1 25
Salsify—℔ dozen bunches.........	1 00	@ —
Cranberries—Common, ℔ bbl.......	7 00	@ 8 50
Cranberries—Extra, ℔ bbl........	10 00	@11 00
Chestnuts—℔ bushel............	2 00	@ 2 50
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel..........	2 50	@ —
Black Walnuts—℔ bush..........	1 00	@ —
Peanuts—Va., ℔ bushel..........	70	@ 90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ℔ bushel....	90	@ 1 00
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl..........	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl.......	3 25	@ 3 50
Apples—Spitzenberg, ℔ bbl.......	3 50	@ 4 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl........	3 50	@ 3 75
Apples—Talman Sweets, ℔ bbl.....	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ℔ ℔......	5	@ 5½
Apples—Dried Northern, ℔ ℔......	6½	@ 7½
Peaches—Dried, ℔ ℔............	18	@ 20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl........	37	@ 50
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl............	25	@ 37
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100..........	25 00	@30 00
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl..........	2 25	@ 2 50
Cabbages—℔ 100................	2 00	@ 4 50
Cabbages—Red, ℔ doz............	75	@ 1 00
Sea Kale—℔ dozen..............	31	@ 37
Spinach—℔ bbl.................	1 12	@ 1 25
Fetticus—℔ basket..............	37	@ 50
Leeks—℔ 100 bunches............	3 00	@ 4 00
Celery—℔ doz..................	50	@ 75
Celery—Turnip-rooted, ℔ doz......	50	@ 62
Garlic—℔ 100..................	5 00	@ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ ℔.....	20	@ 25
Butter—State, ℔ ℔..............	12	@ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ ℔.	11	@ 14
Lard—In bbls..................	9	@ 9½
Lard—Kegs....................	9½	@ 10½
Cheese—℔ ℔...................	6	@ 8
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz..............	14½	@ —
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz..............	11	@ —
Fowls—Western, ℔ ℔.............	11	@ 12
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ ℔.........	12	@ 14
Chickens—℔ ℔..................	11	@ 13
Ducks—℔ ℔....................	15	@ 18
Ducks—Canvass Back, ℔ pair......	2 50	@ 3 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ℔ pair.........	1 12	@ 1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ℔ pair........	75	@ 87
Turkeys—℔ ℔..................	12	@ 16
Turkeys—Wild, each.............	2 00	@ 5 00
Turkeys—Western, ℔ ℔...........	12	@ 14
Geese—℔ ℔....................	10	@ 13
Guinea Fowls—℔ pair............	44	@ 50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz........	1 75	@ 2 00
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz...........	2 25	@ 2 50
Partridge—℔ pair...............	—	@ 75
Prairie Hens—℔ pair............	75	@ 1 25
Quails—℔ pair.................	50	@ 62
Roasting Pigs..................	1 25	@ 2 50
Rabbits—......................	18	@ 25
Hares—Each...................	18	@ 25
Squirrels—Each................	6	@ 8
Venison—Saddle, ℔ ℔............	11	@ 13
Venison—Carcass, ℔ ℔...........	9½	@ 10½
Bear Meat—Carcass, ℔ ℔..........	12	@ 16

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pots are in request at $5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. Pearls are quiet, but are held at $5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 2,117 bbls., including 874 bbls. Pearls, and 1,243 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in better request at our quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 16c.@19c. ℔ ℔.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet. A moderate inquiry prevails for Anthracite within our range. We quote: Liverpool Cannel, at $9 50@$10; do. Orrell, at $7@$7 75 ℔ chaldron; New-Castle, at $6; Pictou and Sidney, at $5 50, and anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 ℔s. In Philadelphia, during the week ending to-day, Coal has been exceedingly dull. Prices, however, continue as last quoted. The receipts by Railroad are small, but ample for the demand, as there is very little inquiry either for shipment or home consumption.

COFFEE—The demand is firm, mainly for Rio, at full prices. Sales 850 bags Rio at 9c.@11c., and small lots Maracaibo at 11½c.@11⅝c. ℔ ℔. We quote Java 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8½c.@11c.; Jamaica, 11½c.; Maracaibo, at 10½c.@12½c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8½c.@8¾c., ℔ ℔.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for at old rates. New Sheathing, 26c.; Yellow do., 22c.; old do., 17c.@18c. Chili Pig, 23½c.@24c.; American Ingot, 20c.@21c.; Bolts, 30c.; and Brazier's, 33c. ℔ ℔.

CORDAGE—American-made Manila at 9c.@9½c.; Russian Bolt Rope at 12½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Continues in good demand, at full prices. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bales, including Middling at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. for Upland, and 10⅝c.@10¾c for Gulf, ℔ ℔.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 27.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857..............	7,321
Arrived since..........................	833,822
Total.................................	841,143
Exported since.........................	499,317
Stock on hand not cleared, Jan. 27........	341,826

DRY GOODS—A large auction sale of foreign and domestic goods occurred to-day. It was numerously attended, and as the competition was quite animated, pretty fair prices were realized. The Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company's entire stock was offered, and nearly all sold, including a large assortment of Silesias, at 7c. for plain B, 7½c.@8c. for plain A, 8½c for black twilled letter C quality, 8c.@8½c. for fancy do., closing at 8c., 9½c. for extra fine buff do., and 10c. for extra fine 4-4 black do. These rates show an average decline from the private trade currency of 1½c.@2c. ℔ yard. The same Company's bleached Cottons were disposed of at from 6½c.@7½c., closing at the lower rate. The sales also included 4-4 Nankins at 6½c., 4½c., and 4½c.; slate colored Cambrics at 5½c., fancy color do., and black do. at 5c., and umbrella cloths at 4½c.@4¾. Imitation clay Linens brought 7½c. Only a few lots of Sheetings were sold at 5c. for superior family, and 4c. for fine Shaker. The Drills were freely purchased, including Norway brown at 6½c.@6½c., and Denmark do. at 6½c.@6c. All the Pembroke Jeans were sold at 5½c.@6c. Several lots of light Union Cassimeres were disposed of, together with a variety of linen, cotton, silk and other tailoring goods, at pretty good prices. The lots sold were well distributed among the trade.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The general inquiry is fair, and prices for most articles are firm. Castor Oil and Quinine are held higher, while native Shellac is somewhat cheaper.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, Feb. 1:

	1857.	1858.
Fustic, tons............	296	549
Logwood, tons..........	1662	2774
Barwood, tons..........	500	660
Camwood, tons..........	—	32
Sapan Wood, tons.......	5	34
Total.................	2,463	4,049

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, at $1 50 ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese at 41c.@43c. for Western, and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ ℔.

FISH—All kinds are quiet and languid. We quote: Dry Cod, $3@$3 45 ℔ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $10 25 for small No. 1; $8 75@$9 25 for small medium and large No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel, at $17 50@$18 for No. 1, and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ℔ bbl; Pickled Salmon, at $29@$32 ℔ tc., and $22@$23 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3@$3 75 ℔ bbl; Smoked Herring, at 33c.@35c. for scaled, and 15c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Dutch Herring, $1 50@$1 62½ ℔ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market displays rather more animation for State and Western Flour. The low prices induce a better inquiry both for home use and for export. Prices are less irregular, and some holders ask an advance. Sales 7,500 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State..........................	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State..........	4 10@ 4 25
Extra State.............................	4 30@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana...........	4 10@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio..........................	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio..............................	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan...............	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio..............................	4 55@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee...........................	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee...........................	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri.........	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 500 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern continues in moderate demand at languid rates. Sales 630 bbls. low mixed to very choice extra at $4 45@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue quiet, at about previous quotations.

FRUITS—The demand for all kinds is limited, and prices favor buyers.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 3,200 bushels, in lots, including good White Western, at $1 30, and ordinary to good White Southern, at $1 20@$1 30 per bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 25,000 bushels new crop, at 63c.@65c. for Jersey Yellow, and 65c.@67c. for Yellow, and 66c.@70c. for White Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of trifling lots of Northern Rye, at 72c., and 2,500 bushels State Barley, at 70c.@73c. ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, 80c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

GUANO—The demand is quite tame, though lower prices are acceptable. Peruvian is now quoted thus: In lots of 1@5 tons, ℔ ton of 2,240 ℔s., $60 cash; 6@10 tons, $58, cash; 11@20 tons, $57, cash; 21@30 tons, $56, cash; 31@50 tons, $55, cash; 51@200 tons, $55, 30 days; 201@1,000 tons, $55, 60 days; 1,100 tons and upwards, $55, 90 days.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is inactive and nominal.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857.	1858.
American, undressed, bales...	374	438
American, dressed, bales.....	366	289
Manila, bales...............	15,774	17,152
Other, foreign, bales........	627	2,603
Russian, tons...............	50	550

HIDES—A sale of 1,000 Rio Grande was made at 19c., 6 months. The inquiry is improving, and the leading kinds close with more buoyancy, at our quotations: Prime Buenos Ayres, dry, at 16½c.@21c.; Rio Grande at 19c.; Orinoco at 16½c.@17c.; Porto Cabello, (open,) Vera Cruz and Central American at 16c.; Tampico, Matamoras and Maracaibo, at 15c.@16c.; Porto Cabello, (booked,) at 15c.; Barcelona and Rio Hache at 14c.@15c. Texas and Western, dry, at 13c.@14c.; and Southern, dry, at 10c.@11c., usual terms, ℔ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 334,663, against 29,057 same time in 1857, and 47,819 same time in 1856.

Import of Hides into New-York during January.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total number.........	210,096	119,397	97,745

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—The market is quiet, and prices are generally nominal. Scotch pig, $23@$25, cash, $25@$26, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$55 for common, and $52 50 for refined, usual terms, ℔ ton; English sheet, 3½c.@4½c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quality, 11c.@11½c., ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Appears quiet at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ℔ ℔. Old Lead, 4¾c., cash, ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole continues heavy and languid, with accumulated supplies, here. Prices tend downward.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate, and prices are sustained. Porto Rico, 20c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@23c.; Claved Cuba, at 16c.@19c.; and New-Orleans at 24c.@26c. ℔ gallon. 200 hhds. Cuba were purchased by distillers at 18c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is more inquired for, and we have heard of sales of 1,400 bbls. Common at $1 37½ ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered; 700 bbls. clear strained at $1 50 ℔ 310 ℔s.; and small lots of the better qualities within our previous range. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of about 2,000 bbls., chiefly for shipment, at 42½c.@43c., cash ℔ gallon, for lots to arrive, and here; toward the close, the demand partially subsided, but prices were firm.

OILS—Crude Whale is quiet, and is nominally quoted at 52c.@55c. ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm attracts considerable attention and is steady, at $1 05@$1 10 ℔ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale at 70c. and unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 25@$1 ℔ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 12½@$1 15 ℔ gallon; and $3@$3 25 ℔ basket. Palm Oil, 8c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Lard Oil, 85c.@$1 ℔ gallon. Linseed is in good demand, and is firm at 54c.@55c., cash ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market, for the week ending Feb. 1—We notice a steady demand, with an improvement in prices over our last week's quotations. The transactions include sales of 108 bbls., in parcels, at 105c.; 181 do. at 108c.; and about 200 bbls. at 110c. ℔ gallon, cash, and understood principally for export. The market closes firmly. We unintentionally omitted in our last a sale at Warren of 800 bbls. the *Dolphin's* cargo, at $1 ℔ gallon, cash. Whale Oil and Whalebone dull, and without transactions.—*Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is improving. Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 75 for Mess, $14 50@$15 for Prime Mess; and $12 10@$12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in request, and is worth 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Lard in moderate demand, and is firm. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is salable and steady; The transactions since our last consist of 245 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing Yards, in New-York and Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1857:

OLD PORK.—QUALITIES: Mess; Thin Mess; Prime Mess; Prime; Rumps; Refuse Mess; Refuse Prime; Other Refuse; Uninspected; Totals.

NEW PORK.

Totals	23	34	63	3176	2108	864	136	406	3219	9979	9992	10565	14481	[illegible]

OLD BEEF.—QUALITIES: City Mess; City Prime; Repacked Mess; Repacked Chicago Mess; Railroad Beef; Refuse Beef; Tierces Prime Mess; Country Mess; Country Prime; Uninspected Tierces; Uninspected Barrels; Totals.

NEW BEEF.

Totals	754	336	240	192	1432	3163	4012	5117	3132	5730	614	28401	27731	38944

Note.—The abbreviations L., G., L., T., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis; G.—Getty's, L.—E. O. Lamson's, T.—Thompson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's.

RICE—Sales 450 tcs., in lots, mainly at $3@$3 50¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

Stock of Rice in New-York Feb. 1:

	1857. Tierces.	1857. Bags.	1858. Tierces.	1858. Bags.
Total.........	5,885	2,700	6,584	[illegible]

SALT—Is arriving and selling slowly at languid prices.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6½c.@6¾c.; Refined, 7½c.@15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ ℔.

SEEDS—Are quiet at former quotations.

SHOT—Drop, 5½c.; Buck, 6½c. ℔ ℔.

SOAP—Castile, 11c.@11½c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c., ℔ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Are in good request at our quotations: No. 1 Nutmegs at 50c.@55c.; Mace at 40c.@45c.; Cassia, in mats, at 25c.@26c.; Pepper at 8c.@8½c., in bond, and 8½c., free; Cloves, 9½c.@7c.; Jamaica Pimento at 5½c.@7c., and Race Ginger at 4½c.@5½c., ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at former rates. Sales 560 hhds., including Cuba at 5½c.@6½c.; and New-Orleans at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 ℔s. prime, at 10½c., cash, ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are in request at uniform quotations.

TIN—A better inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at former prices.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet, but steady. Manufactured is attracting more attention at old figures. Sales during January, 9,946 pkgs. in 1858, and 11,401 pkgs. in 1857. Stock Feb. 1, 41,244 pkgs. in 1858, and 37,190 pkgs. in 1857. We quote: No. 1, 5s and 8s, 22c.@26c.: medium, 5s and 8s, 15c.@18c.; common, 5s and 8s, 10c.@13c.; common to good, 16s, 11c.@12c.; pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; pounds, No. 1, 25c.@30c.; pounds, medium, 18c.@22c.; pounds, common, 13c.@17c.; pounds, 32s, 23c@26c.; Ladies' twist, 27c.@32c.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 20½c.@21½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk at our quotations. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d.@2s 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tce.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ℔ 280 ℔s.; Bark, 17s. 6d.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *Lyra*, 811 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney, at about $13,500; bark *Escort*, 476 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $6,000; bark *Mary Lee*, 370 tons, to Genoa, $3,500; a Bremen ship to London, Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.; a bark, 300 tons, to a port in the West Indies and back, $3,000; a schooner, 175 tons, same voyage, $1,200; one, 900 bbls., to Jamaica and back, $900; one to a Windward Island, 70c. ℔ bbl.; one, 150 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,400; a brig, 250 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 37½c., and Molasses on deck, $2 50, one to Nuevitas and back, 35c., and $2 50 on and $3 25 for Molasses under deck; a bark, from South side Cuba to New-York, 37½c., and $2 50; a brig to Cienfuegos and back, Molasses, $3 25; one from Norfolk to Demerara, Hogshead Staves, $12 50; one to Matanzas, Empty Hogsheads, $1; Hoop Poles, 12 and 14 feet, $6 and $7.

Lumber Trade of Toledo, Ohio, in 1857.

From the Toledo Blade.

Pine Lumber rec'd at Toledo in 1857, feet..	[illegible]
Whitewood, Black Walnut, Oak, and Ash, ft.	[illegible]
Logs of Pine received and sawed here, feet..	[illegible]
Logs of Oak and other wood, feet..........	[illegible]
Aggregate, feet........................	[illegible]
Pine Shingles..........................	[illegible]
Lath..................................	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Edinburg*, from Glasgow on the 17th ult., arrived at this port last evening. She brings Glasgow papers of the afternoon of the 16th, which contain later intelligence from London and Paris. Further particulars of the attempted assassination of the Emperor NAPOLEON show that his escape was still more miraculous than was at first supposed. Thirty Italians had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the crime. No change in financial reports is noted. In the Liverpool Cotton market there was an increased demand and reviving confidence is marked.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON submitted a proposition, as an amendment to the motion to refer the President's Lecompton Message to the Committee on Territories, to refer it to a Special Committee, as proposed by Mr. HARRIS in the House on Tuesday. Mr. TRUMBULL then attempted, as a question of privilege, to call up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Indiana contested seats, but, after some debate, he withdrew his motion, but gave notice that he should renew it to-day. The Message was then debated until the adjournment by Messrs. WILSON, BROWN, of Mississippi, FESSENDEN, of Maine; STUART, of Michigan; and SEWARD. In the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms notified the Speaker that, pursuant to the order of the House, he had caused the arrest of J. D WILLIAMSON, and had him in custody. Mr. WILLIAMSON, in accordance with a motion of Mr. STANTON, was given until to-day at 1 o'clock to prepare his excuses. Majority and minority reports in reference to the act of Commodore PAULDING in arresting General WALKER, were made from the Committee on Naval Affairs—the former declaring the act not authorized by the instructions given by the Navy Department, and the latter asserting that the Commodore was fully justified. The matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, granting pensions to officers and soldiers engaged in the last war with Great Britain, and those in Indian wars during that period. A motion to postpone its consideration until the 24th inst. was not disposed of.

In the State Senate yesterday, very little of general interest was done. In the Assembly, a perfect avalanche of petitions, reports, bills, motions and resolutions occupied attention, among which will be found considerable to claim the attention of citizens of New York and vicinity.

The second day (Wednesday) of the State Medical Society was consumed in reading and discussing various papers. At night, Dr. WILLARD, President of the Society, delivered an address in the Assembly Chamber before a large audience.

The precise amount of SEYMOUR'S defalcation in Hartford is ascertained to be $115,500. His sureties are responsible in $10,000, leaving the loss to the Savings Institution $105,500. The whole capital of the concern is swept away, and the Bank will be immediately wound up, it is hoped with comparatively small loss to depositors. The whereabouts of the defaulter is not yet known.

Captain MARSHALL and crew, of the steamtug *Ajax*, which was run ashore at Long Branch on Monday night to prevent her from sinking, and concerning whose fate much anxiety was felt, succeeded in landing safely on the beach, and found shelter in Life station No. 3 for the remainder of the night. The vessel is a total loss, but the machinery will probably be saved.

The heavy blow of Monday night, and the unsettled state of the weather, caused a general detention of the boats on Long Island Sound yesterday. The storm of Monday night also interrupted the steamers bound eastward, all of which were delayed until late on Wednesday. The storm was also severe in Boston Bay.

The Board of Education met last evening. A series of resolutions introduced by Mr. WARREN, of the Fifteenth Ward, providing for the abolition of the Normal Schools, as at present constituted, thus requiring that no person under 18 years of age shall be appointed teacher in a Grammar School, and introducing numerous changes in the present modes of examination of teachers, elicited much debate, and were finally referred to Committees. Another set of resolutions offered by the same gentleman, calling on the male and female principals of each of the public schools, to report to the Board as to the general condition of the school edifices, and the facilities for escape from each of them in case of accident, were debated with much warmth and at great length. Eventually the subject was disposed of by the passage of a resolution, instructing the School Inspectors to examine the school-houses in their respective Wards, and report immediately.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday. A communication was received from DAVID OGDEN, Esq., in relation to a Passenger law now before Congress. It was not read, but was referred to the Vice President with a request that he should confer with Mr. OGDEN about it. Several applications were made by distressed emigrants for assistance to return to Europe. Their cases were referred.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, MAGGIE HOLDEN, the confederate of MOLL HODGES, sentenced last term to the State Prison for a panel robbery, pleaded guilty to attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. WILLIAM WRIGHT pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and ten months. JOHN WRIGHT, for grand larceny, was sentenced to the same institution for the same period. MATILDA STEVENS, a girl of 15, indicted with her sister, aged 11, and her father, for receiving stolen goods from a boy aged 11, was tried and acquitted. MARGARET GALLAGHER, arraigned for grand larceny, said she was not then guilty, but would be guilty to-day, when she had seen her counsel.

A girl named JANET HAMILTON, only 16 years of age, whose parents reside in Toronto, C. W., yesterday preferred a charge of seduction and desertion against GEORGE LOMAX, a young Englishman, aged 18. The girl says that LOMAX induced her to elope with him, promising to marry her on arriving in New-York. Having seduced her, he was about to desert her and leave her penniless among strangers. Justice CONNOLLY committed LOMAX to answer. Both the complainant and the accused are, it is said, respectably connected.

CHARLES MASON, proprietor of a loan office at No. 304 Broadway, was yesterday taken before the Recorder on a charge of swindling, and locked up in the Tombs in default of $3,000 bail. A large quantity of jewelry found on his person and at his house was placed in the hands of the Police Property Clerk.

LOLA MONTES delivered her characteristic and attractive lecture on "Beautiful Women" last night, before a crowded audience, at Hope Chapel. She was repeatedly and loudly applauded.

A very interesting service was held last evening at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twelfth-street, of which Rev. Dr. McLEOD is pastor, upon occasion of the commemoration of the termination of the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate. The previous evening, a valuable silver salver, with $600, had been presented to him at his house by a Committee deputed for that purpose.

The General Markets, yesterday, were pretty brisk for Western Canal Flour at more regular prices. Canadian and Southern brands were dull and heavy. 25,000 bushels Corn were sold at a shade under Tuesday's currency. Other kinds of Grain were inactive at old rates. 1,600 bales Cotton changed hands at full quotations. Groceries were in fair demand, and were steady. Provisions attracted less attention, owing, in part, to the increased claims of factors. A large auction sale of Dry Goods occurred during the day. Freights were pretty active. There were 548 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were just fairly supplied yesterday, the total receipts for the week being 3,067, which is a little below the average weekly receipts for last year. With the diminished present demand there would have been an over supply, but for the comparatively poor condition and light weight of the stock offered. Prices scarcely varied from last week's rates, except in better estimated weights allowed by buyers, which is equivalent to a slight increase in price. The sales were somewhat brisk during the forenoon, and the yards were pretty well cleared before night.

How President Buchanan Proposes to Keep the Peace.

The President's Lecompton Message is a prayer for peace. He dwells with touching tenderness upon the necessity of restoring quiet to Kansas and peace to the country. He even makes a personal appeal upon the subject, saying that his "public life will terminate in a brief period," and that he has "no other object of earthly ambition than to leave his country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of his countrymen." This, though a little too much in the style of "pity the sorrows of a poor old man," is creditable to Mr. BUCHANAN'S heart, and will not be without effect upon the sympathy of the public. Certainly, the whole country concurs with the President in desiring peace for Kansas. But we suspect it differs from him in regard to the best method of attaining that most desirable object. Commodore STOCKTON once invented what he styled a "Pacificator," but its pacific name did not prevent it from exploding, killing a part of Captain TYLER'S Cabinet and several others, and doing a great deal of damage besides. We are fearful that the President's Kansas Pacificator will prove quite as destructive, and that the President himself may be one of its first victims.

Let us, without attempting any argument upon its justice or propriety, trace the probable consequences of the policy upon which Mr. BUCHANAN relies for "restoring peace" to Kansas.

Suppose Kansas is admitted as a State under the Lecompton Constitution. A State government will at once come into operation. The officers of that government were elected on the 4th of January. A majority of the legal votes cast are known to have elected the Free-State officers and a Free-State majority in each branch of the Legislature. But the Lecompton Constitution authorizes General CALHOUN to decide upon the returns and give certificates to the officers elected. He has already declared his purpose to give certificates to the Pro-Slavery Governor and other State officers, and to a majority of Pro-Slavery men in both branches of the Legislature. That he will do so, in utter and flagrant defiance of facts,—by the admission of returns which he knows to be false, no one doubts. The people of Kansas know it perfectly well. *Four-fifths* of them are opposed, resolutely and immovably, against being thus governed by fraud, and will beyond all question prevent the Pro-Slavery Legislature and State officers from assuming official functions and wielding official power. The Pro-Slavery Governor will apply to the President for troops to suppress "domestic insurrection" in the State of Kansas.

Up to this point there can be no reasonable doubt of the course that will be pursued. Unless Mr. BUCHANAN is willfully blind, he cannot believe that the people of Kansas will permit this Legislature to assemble and elect CALHOUN and CATO to be United States Senators for six years, and thus consummate the fraud which is now in progress. *They will resist.* They will drive them out of the Territory, and the Pro-Slavery Governor, who is falsely declared to be elected for this very purpose, will apply to the President for troops to guard the fraudulent State Legislature, while it performs the work for which it has been created.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in his Message, professes a determination to *withdraw* the troops upon the admission of Kansas. The profession is disingenuous and intended to deceive. We happen to know that the contingency to which we have referred has been contemplated and discussed at Washington, and that Mr. BUCHANAN has declared that *he will protect the Calhoun, Pro-Slavery State Legislature with troops of the United States.* This is the "peace" to which the President looks forward. This is the manner in which he expects the clouds now impending over the Union to be "dissipated!"

We are not disposed to controvert the historical narrative, one-sided and partisan as it is, which forms the principal part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Special Message. We are willing to accept it, *pro hac vice*, as substantially true. We agree with him in pronouncing the Topeka movement, as we have done from the day it was started, to be wholly without warrant of law, invalid, and in the nature of a revolutionary proceeding which the Federal Government could not do otherwise than resist and crush. We agree with him in condemning the adherence of a portion of the Free-State Party to this invalid, illegal, and absurd demonstration,—as well as their refusal to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Up to this point we are willing to concede that the Free-State men were in the wrong. But it was precisely *at that point* that President BUCHANAN entered upon the administration of Kansas affairs;—and his first act was to secure the confidence of the Free-State men, to disarm their active hostility, and to induce them to await the action of the Convention. He accomplished this object *by the solemn promise that the Constitution which the Convention might frame should be submitted to their vote.* He made this promise, through his officers in the Territory, over and over again. He was thoroughly committed to it by every engagement which can commit a man of honor. *Yet he violated his pledge.* He forfeited that promise by which the acquiescence of the people of Kansas had been secured. And he now pleads a "mental reservation" in excuse of his conspicuous and unparalleled violation of good faith. "When I instructed Gov. WALKER in general terms," says the President in his Special Message, "in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing subject of Slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their *other* concerns, was not the subject which attracted my attention." A man inclined to deal fairly and honorably with a great community, upon a great question of this sort, would have been more anxious to meet the expectations of those who had put their confidence in his word, than to reduce his promise to the lowest possible terms which casuistry could construe into a fulfillment. The President of a great nation, speaking on behalf of the Government, should scorn to equivocate. If the people of Kansas understood him to promise that the whole Constitution should be submitted,—as they certainly did,—Mr. BUCHANAN should in honor and good faith have fulfilled their just expectations. He prefers to cheat them of their promised rights upon the ground that, when he *said* the whole, he only *meant* a part. There is nothing in Jesuitism worse than this.

Nothing, in our mind, is more certain than that the *forcing* of Kansas into the Union, against the will of its inhabitants, will involve that State in civil war:—that President BUCHANAN will attempt the subjugation of the people of the State by the Federal Army;—and that the determined, active, conspicuous Disunionists of the South,—in and out of Congress,—will do everything in their power to make the contest so general as to enable them to carry into effect the scheme of separation which they have in view. And *this* is the manner in which Mr. BUCHANAN proposes to restore peace to Kansas, and to the whole country!

The Political Press.

If Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS is fond of notoriety, as his enemies assert, he must be highly gratified by the notice he is now receiving at the hands of the Press. Almost every newspaper in the country is pouring upon his head the vials of its wrath. He provoked this storm of indignation by proclaiming in a Congressional speech his utter *contempt* for the "political Press" of the country.

In justice to Mr. DAVIS we must say that we think his expressions have been misconstrued. He spoke only of the "*political*" Press,—by which he meant merely the violent *party* newspapers of the day, under whose censure he was undoubtedly smarting at the time, or he would not have been so vociferous in his complaints. But it cannot be denied that there is a very large portion of the political journalism of the day which deserves the denunciation which Mr. DAVIS uttered. There are plenty of papers, attached to every political party, which sink all considerations of justice, truth and fair dealing in their unscrupulous advocacy of the party policy to which they are committed.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* closes some very severe comments upon the speech of Mr. DAVIS, with the following remarks:

> "There is a principle involved in this matter—and it is this which has caused us to refer to it—which the Press of the country should heed. The Press is too much addicted, we fear, to the manufacture of great men out of very scant material. It should exercise more caution. The indiscriminate *system of puffing, which is too apt to creep into the political Press when speaking of its friends*, is almost as detrimental to them and the general interests of society, as the indiscriminate abuse of opponents is. Let us be more cautious hereafter, and confine ourselves to facts and to what truth will fairly warrant. To bestow the eulogies due only to genius and merit—always modest and always grateful—upon a mere mass of inflated vanity, inverts all the rules of propriety, and cannot in the long run be otherwise than highly prejudicial to the best interests of the country.'

This is perfectly true; but it notes only one *form* of the evil to which it calls attention. The partisan Press does praise friends, and abuse opponents, without discrimination; but it advocates and opposes measures in the same way. It indorses the acts of its party, and denounces those of its opponents, with as little candor or justice as it exhibits in the treatment of men. The root of the difficulty lies in the fact, that Editors *surrender their own judgments to the dictation of party.* Instead of maintaining and exercising their right to speak of men and their acts as each may deserve, they enlist in the service of a political party and make *its* opinion and *its* interest their rule of conduct. They get in the habit of asking themselves, in reference to every political movement—not, is this *right*, and for the public good—but will it promote the welfare of the *party* to which they belong? Everything said or done by public men is judged by this standard, and from this point of view; and, as a matter of course, injustice and one-sided partisanship take the place of candor and fair-dealing in the conduct of the political Press.

It is probably necessary that there should be partisan newspapers—as it is that there should be partisan advocates who will espouse one side or the other in private controversies. Both have their place and their uses in the complex movement of society; but neither class should pass for more than it is worth, or be allowed to assume a character which it does not possess. No one looks to an Advocate for a disinterested and trustworthy report of the controversy in which he may be enlisted. It is not the Advocate's business to give such a report: he leaves that to the Judge, whose duty it is to state *facts*, and apply sound *principles* to them, without regard to the effect they may have upon the interests of either party. The true office of JOURNALISM is the same as that of a Judge, and it should be performed with equal regard for truth, justice and fair dealing. The duty of defending parties, of praising their adherents, denouncing their opponents, urging their measures and endeavoring, by all the arts of rhetoric, casuistry, suppression and one-sided statement, to secure to them the ascendancy, should be left to the partisan advocates who are retained for that purpose. The fact that they use a printing-press as one of their weapons, by no means entitles them to be regarded as specimens and examples of the profession of Journalism.

A VERY REASONABLE AND DISINTERESTED PROPOSITION.—When the South wants to increase our Slavery territory, she has a very ingenious method of carrying out her object. She first gives a shriek for disunion, and then says that if we will accede to her wishes, she will consent to remain in the Union a while longer. This has been tried so often that we have been prepared for a new experiment, and we find an inkling of one in the Richmond *Enquirer*. That faithful organ of the South and of the Democracy, says: "The throes of an impending political earthquake are still shaking the country to its centre, and to prevent the breach between the North and the South, which must result from the agitation of the Slavery question by 'ambitious Abolition demagogues,'" it sees no other practicable means but a foreign war. "Let us once be engaged in a foreign war," says the *Enquirer*, "and the angry elements of discord in the country would be calmed." The remedy in this case would be very nearly as bad as the disease. Besides, we have no cause for quarrel with any respectable foreign power that it would be worth our while to fight with. But the *Enquirer* hints at a very easy way of picking a quarrel with Spain; Cuba, it says, "is most desirable to this country and *particularly to the Slave States.*"

There is the whole matter in a brief sentence. There is but one way of conciliating the South, and making her comfortable. Go to war with Spain, seize Cuba, annex it to the United States, and all will be well. The South will be content to remain in the Confederacy, and there will be no more threats of disunion. A most fair, reasonable and equitable proposition. Very.

Congressional Bribery.

Several Committees are diligently at work exploring the subject of Congressional bribery. One is charged with the special duty of finding out what votes for the Tariff of 1857 were *bought* by LAWRENCE, STONE & CO., and at what price. It is reported that one member, who seemed to be acting as broker, offered 25 votes for the moderate sum of $25,000. Whether this Committee is authorized to inquire into any other than cash operations, we are not aware. We presume, however, that if they can detect cases in which payment for votes was made in land, in stock, in salaried offices, or any other valuable consideration, or in promises thereof, the transaction would fall within the definition of bribery and corruption.

We suggest an enlargement of the powers of this Committee. It ought to be authorized not only to detect *past* frauds of this kind,—but also to expose and prevent others which may be in contemplation but which are still unexecuted. We find the following very extraordinary intimation in the Richmond *Enquirer*,—an ardent supporter of the Administration, and a journal likely to be well informed upon the subject:

> WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.
>
> The Lecompton Constitution has arrived and will be, to-day, submitted to Congress with a special message from the President of the United States. The fate of the Constitution is uncertain. Strict party discipline may carry it through the Senate, but in the House there is a majority of four against its reception, under any and all circumstances; and yet it is said that Mr. BUCHANAN has declared his determination to put it through Congress in thirty days or burst. *These four votes may be had, as there are a number of desirable Executive appointments ready to be given out, but it will require nice party engineering."*

Here is a distinct intimation, from a friend of the President, that he is determined to *purchase* votes enough to carry the Lecompton Constitution,—paying for them in "desirable Executive *appointments*." We do not believe the statement will be discredited anywhere,—for unfortunately the purpose of the President in regard to this matter has been very generally proclaimed not only by the Press, but by his own acts in the exercise of the appointing power. It seems to be universally expected that the Executive *patronage* will be used, with remorseless energy, to secure the passage through Congress of a measure which, if members were left to the free exercise of their own judgments, in obedience to the will of their constituents, could not receive a single vote from any Northern State.

And yet we should like to know in what respect this transaction differs from those which this Corruption Committee is engaged in investigating? Why is it worse for LAWRENCE, STONE & CO. to pay a thousand dollars for a vote than for Mr. BUCHANAN to buy the same vote by payment of an office? Is there any difference in these transactions which morality, or common sense can recognize? Are not both equally corrupt—equally immoral—equally worthy of the investigation of a Congressional Committee? Why should Congress be so very sensitive to one form of bribery and so very tolerant to another? Why should the House of Representatives resent the imputation of being bribed by *money*, and rather exult in the consciousness of being bribed by *office*?

If the public mind were not already hardened to disregard of the Constitution and the general progress of corruption in the administration of public affairs, this interference of the Executive in matters of Legislation would excite general alarm and indignation. It has come to be considered a natural and inevitable thing, that the President should dictate to Congress what it shall, and what it shall not, do;—that he shall use the whole power of his office to compel acquiescence in his wishes, and dispense its patronage to bribe those whom neither party discipline nor official menaces can secure. What would WASHINGTON have said to such a practice in his day? What would *the people* of that age have said of any President who should thus flagrantly transcend the limitations of the Constitution, and break down the barriers which have been erected between the several departments of the federal government?

MAKING THE COMMON COUNCIL RESPECTABLE.—It is very gratifying to see any movement on the part of our Common Councilmen, on the avowed ground of adding to their respectability, for it is a quality which has long been a chronic want in that body. On Tuesday night Councilman GENET proposed that the compensation of the members of the Board be two thousand dollars a year instead of one thousand, as had been proposed by another member, because it "would look more respectable." He thought that three thousand dollars would be still better, and not any too much as a compensation for his services. Councilman GENET was unquestionably right in assuming that the sum of two thousand dollars has a more respectable look than the half of that amount. There are very few persons, we presume, who would differ in opinion on the subject. But we fear that giving so large a remuneration to our Common Council would not add in the least degree to their respectability. Councilman GENET, and all the other members of the Common Council, allowed themselves to be elected to their office, and entered upon the discharge of their duties, with the understanding that they were not to be paid for their services; and if they were not willing to serve without pay, they should have declined their nominations. They knew perfectly well what the conditions were, and they should abide by them. Although two thousand dollars a year may be regarded as a respectable salary *per se* the majority of honest people will not think it respectable, but quite the reverse, for men to first agree to give their services for nothing, and then vote themselves a respectable salary as soon as they are sworn into office. A house and lot, too, are very respectable things, which few right-minded men would undervalue, but whether the respectability of a public officer would be increased by accepting the gift of such desirable objects from his subordinates is another matter. We have seen it stated that the members of the Police force had made a subscription to purchase a house and lot for Mr. NYE, one of the Police Commissioners, but of course it cannot be true. A gentleman in his position could not afford to accept such a gift. Besides, it would be paying a very scurvy compliment to the other Commissioners to make such an invidious distinction among them. The story must have been set afloat by some of General NYE'S enemies.

But as to Councilman GENET, the facts are as we have stated. But that gentleman, in his laudable desire to increase the respectability of the Common Council has made a very common mistake in supposing that there is any inherent respectability in money. It all depends upon the manner in which it was obtained. A gold watch is a respectable article to wear, but it is only a mark of disgrace when it has been dishonestly obtained. For our own part we should think the money well expended; if paying two thousand dollars a year would secure the services of respectable men in our City councils. But it has been found that when no pay is allowed, a much better class of men may be procured to give their services to the public, and it was for that reason that in the new City Charter members of the Common Council were not allowed a salary.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.—Mr. E. C. DUBOIS proposes to devote every Thursday evening, for six months, to the instruction, *gratuitously*, of a class of young men in the French language, at No. 765 Broadway. This is an opportunity of which every young man, who has one leisure evening in the week, should avail himself. Mr. DUBOIS is an experienced teacher.

Amusements.

EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE.—The second concert of Mr. EISFELD'S interesting and valuable series took place on Tuesday evening at Dodworth's Rooms, and was, we are happy to state, well attended. A good quartette party like Mr. EISFELD'S should not be allowed to languish, even in the worst of times. The small amount of support that is necessary to keep it going comes from those classes who can best afford to give it, for the quartette is not and never has been popular with the masses, and does not expect to derive any benefit from them.

The programme opened with one of HAYDN'S best Quartettes, (the third, in C,) which was played faultlessly. The *andante* has furnished a National song to Austria, and has led to some disputation concerning paternity of the melody. Its treatment in the Quartette is thoroughly popular, and the *andante* consequently was encored. The fine *minuetto* barely escaped the same honors. The other instrumental features were Mr. GOLDBECK'S trio in D minor, and RUBINSTEIN'S Quartette, opus 17. Both these works have been previously discussed in these columns. Mr. GOLDBECK'S trio displays the manipulative skill of a master, and the brilliant fancy of a young poet who feels that he can win a niche in the Temple of Fame. It was heard to decided advantage last night, the violin and violoncello parts were much better rendered than on its first performance. Mr. RUBINSTEIN'S Quartette seems to have plenty of friends. It was heard and enjoyed for the third time last night.

The vocal department was intrusted to Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, who acquitted herself with very decided ability. This lady possesses a charming voice, sings with feeling and intelligence, and is altogether one of our best concert singers. An especial and peculiar merit noticeable in this lady's performances is that she rarely gives us the hackneyed *morceaux* of the concert room, but boldly hazards pieces that are comparatively new and untried. Her selection was excellent; 1, a sentimental song by WALLACE, called, "The Winds that Waft my Sighs to Thee;" 2, a musical and semi-dramatic dialogue by JOHANNES BRAHMS, called "Faithfulness," (an interesting piece,) and, 3, "The Nightingale," a melodious song by Mr. ZEILLER, with an obligato for the violoncello. These were rendered excellently by Mrs. BRINKERHOFF, and received the warm approbation of the audience.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—REYNOLDS' comedy of "How to Grow Rich," was revived here last night with success. Works of this old and labored school are not much relished in these days, but an occasional revival like the present seems to satisfy the orthodox cravings of that portion of the community which still believe in the "legitimate." To revive the taste in its primitive strength is impossible, and would be scarcely beneficial if it were possible. The dramatic literature of England is the purest in the world, and spans a wider field of human emotion than any other, but it is purely a literature. For practical every day stage purposes, it has been superseded. The difference between the old and the new school of dramatic writing is simply this; the old dramatist depended on the development of character; the new dramatist depends on the development of plot; instead of an idiosyncracy, he must have a situation. A modern audience demands that the piece shall act itself, and that there shall be no unnecessary talking while it is progressing.

There is no fertility of invention, no ingenuity of construction, in Mr. REYNOLDS' piece. It consists solely of five acts of dialogue, written for the customary leading men and women of a first-class theatre, and in a great measure depending on them for vitality. The dialogue is good, and the piece amusing, especially when played, as it was last night, by the finest artists in the City. Indeed the performance was altogether so well sustained, that it is quite unnecessary to make particular reference to the individual artists. The revival certainly affords a favorable opportunity for seeing a celebrated comedy to the best advantage. It was warmly received by the audience, and will doubtless bear repetition. The scenery and dresses are excellent, but the delays between the acts are execrable.

NEW MUSIC.—WILLIAM HALL & SON have just published a Barcarole by W. V. WALLACE, called "Merrily, merrily over the Sea." The freshness of the melody bids fair to make it one of the most popular, as it is certainly one of the most pleasing, of Mr. WALLACE'S excellent vocal pieces. The same publishers have also issued "Reflets du Passé," "Ricordati," and "Valse Poetique," by L. M. GOTTSCHALK. These are works which should be in the possession of every good pianist. GOTTSCHALK is original in all he does; his inspirations bear the true impress of genius, and he understands the resources of the piano so perfectly, that a careful study of his pieces is absolutely essential to the performer of modern piano-forte music.

☞ Mayor TIEMANN, who, by virtue of his office, is one of the Commissioners of Health of this City, has suggested to his associate Commissioners the propriety of holding monthly meetings for the purpose of considering all matters relating to the sanitary condition of the City. The Commissioners have not hitherto been in the habit of holding meetings during the Winter. Perhaps neither their own nor the public health would suffer if they should do so.

MARRIED AT SEA.—A marriage took place at sea, on board the steamship *Edinburgh*, on the 26th January. The parties were Mr. JAS. HASTIE, of Carnwath, Lanarkshire, to Miss MARY WACHES HASTIE, of Whiteburn, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Wreck of the Steamtug Ajax—Safety of the Crew.

Capt MARSHALL, who returned from the wreck of his steamer on Tuesday night, gives the following account of the disaster. The *Ajax* left Barnegat Inlet at 8½ o'clock on Monday morning, with the bark *Mary C. Dyer* in tow. At 12 o'clock she had made less than ten miles, and the tug, by hard laboring, had sprung a leak:—the gale also increased, and a heavy head sea was running. By 4 o'clock P. M. the water had increased to two feet in the hold, and it was apparent they would have to let go the bark, and devote their whole energies to keep the water down from putting out the fires. The bark was then let go in seven fathoms; the crew were kept constantly bailing, but in spite of all their efforts the water increased, and at 8 o'clock P. M. it was nearly four feet deep in the hold. At this time she shipped a heavy sea, which stove in the doors of her engine room, and the firemen and engineers were compelled to leave their work. Still the bailing went on, and efforts were made to keep her off shore; the gale and sea all the time increasing. Finding that she would sink, all further efforts were abandoned, and in order to save their lives, the tug was headed for the shore, and soon ran head on the beach, about five miles south of the Highlands, which was abreast of Station-house No. 3. The sea stove in the stern of the boat, and swept everything movable from the decks; the smoke-pipe and pilot-house were carried away; in fact the sea made a complete breach across the vessel, for she had now swung round broadside to the surf. Finding the vessel was breaking in two, at 11 o'clock P. M., when the gale was at its height, the crew succeeded in reaching the shore, and made their way to the Station-house for shelter from the driving storm. Here they remained until morning, building fires, and making themselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Captain MARSHALL had accumulated some $1,200 by years of industry and saving, all of which was invested in the *Ajax*, and is lost with her.

The bark rode out the gale, and on Tuesday morning was taken in tow by the *W. H. Webb* and brought to the City. The hull of the *Ajax* is a total loss, but the machinery will be saved.

During the efforts to save the tug, by bailing and pumping, one of the crew named WILLIAM ALTIN ran a spike into his foot to the depth of an inch or more, which it is feared may prove a serious injury.

The storm of Monday night was severely felt by the steamers upon the Sound, and raged fiercely at the eastward. It set in at Boston with sleet and rain, and the wind, for a short time, blew violently, but towards morning it varied to E. S. E., and moderated. Owing to the storm the Southern Mail *via* Long Island Sound did not reach Boston, and neither of the Expresses got through to Providence up to 11 o'clock A. M. The steamer *Worcester*, which left New-York at 4 o'clock, was detained, and did not reach Norwich until 9½ A. M. on Tuesday. At the same hour the boat with the Boston train of the previous evening left for New-York. Captain KNIGHT, of the steamer *Lewiston*, who left Boston at 5 o'clock Monday evening for Portland, anticipating the severity of the gale, proceeded only as far as Cape Ann, where he remained with his vessel till next morning, all safe.

The *Forest City*, Capt. PRINCE, left Portland at 7 P. M. for Boston, and experienced the full force of the gale. At 1 o'clock, however, Capt. PRINCE ran his vessel into Portsmouth, anchoring in the outer harbor, where he lost his heaviest anchor, owing to the violence of the gale.

At daylight, fearing to trust the steamer with one anchor he ran her ashore on the flats, it being low water. She lay there several hours without harm, and reached Boston the same afternoon. Both boats report the gale remarkably severe for about five hours.

The only Eastern boat *via* the Long Island Sound which had arrived here yesterday up to 2 o'clock, was the *Empire City*, of the Fall River Line, which arrived at 11½ A. M. The heavy westerly blow of Tuesday night caused them to lay by.

Notwithstanding many seamen have left this port within two or three weeks, there are still more than enough to supply the demand. Several ships which have lately left this port for California shipped their crews at $10 per month, giving two months advance, and vessels for the West Indies at $12 per month, with one month's advance. Coastwise vessels pay $14 with, and $16 without, advances. This is a large falling off in the rate of wages since October.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The *Niagara* was taken out of dock on Monday, and they are now very busy coaling and getting her ready for sea. One of the new velocimeters has been attached to her, by way of testing its capabilities during the voyage. The number of men employed in the yard has not been increased.

A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE.—A new school edifice on Twenty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue, in the Twentieth Ward, to be known as No. 33, has been informally opened and the organization of the school commenced. The structure is unlike any other school building in the City, and is designed for a girls' Grammar School, and a mixed Primary. The Primary Department is arranged to seat about eight hundred pupils. The grounds are 125 feet front by 100 feet deep, making the play-grounds the most spacious of any attached to a public school in the City. The entrances are separate, and the girls' and boys' play-grounds are divided from each other, with separate accommodations for girls of the Grammar School. The building has an imposing front of over one hundred feet, is four stories high, and is built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The play-grounds occupy the basement story, with the exception of the front section, which is divided into a suite of elegant rooms for the use of the Janitor, a library and the Trustees room, which is nicely furnished for holding official or informal meetings. The cellar extends under the building, and contains the furnace rooms and fuel stores. The heating is now done with eight of CULVER'S Hot Air Furnaces, which have been put in temporarily until the contractor can get his $4,000 heater (HARRISON'S) ready. The Primary Department has six class-rooms, a gallery and a large room, and is furnished in a very tasty manner. The Grammar School Department has ten class-rooms, with a large assembling room, furnished simply but very elegantly in the chapel style, with the beams of the roof paneled and finished in oak, from which depend beautiful gas-fixtures for the use of the evening school and for evening lectures. With the exception of the front tier of class-rooms the building is but two stories above the basement. The class-rooms will each seat about fifty pupils, or five hundred in all. The rear of the music-room is painted in pannels of a deep blue, on which, in letters of gold, are painted three appropriate texts from the Bible. In the rear of the teacher's desk a fine loft is arranged for musicians, or for a party of observers on public occasions. The furniture is neat and tasteful, with bells and speaking-tubes to all parts of the premises, from the Principal's desk. There are eight flights of stone fireproof stairways, and the house is designed to be fire-proof in its arrangements. The grounds cost $19,000; the building complete, including extras, will cost about $45,000, making a round sum of $65,000 for the whole affair. It will seat 1,200 children, or, in case of a crowd, 1,500. The building has been erected under the direction of Mr. McVEY, the Superintendent of School Buildings, and will be publicly opened when all things are fully ready.

The Girls' Grammar School, of the Thirty-fifth street School, has been removed to the new building, and that school is hereafter to be a Boys' Grammar School, and a mixed Primary. The Primary School on Twenty-ninth-street, occupying an old wooden church, has taken possession of the new Primary Department.

There are about 850 pupils on register, in the Primary School, under the care of Mrs. Sarah K. White, principal, and Misses Margaret Keown, Charlotte Meredith, Sarah Gaddis, Louisa E. Green, Abbie Benson, Mary A. Updike, Dorathea Dixon, Maria Thompson, Catharine Pollock, Margaret Stuart, Cornelia Whitney, Caroline Hard, assistants.

The Girls' Grammar School has a register of 390, under the care of Miss Clara W. Edmonds, principal, and Misses Agnes E. Baylies, Mary A. Simms, Almira Keeler, Caroline Masters, Jeanie V. Ranney, Henrietta Danley, Clarissa Hartmann, Mary Lyon, Henrietta Ruden, Mary A. Farnham, assistants. Charles James Trigler, janitor.

NAMES OF SCHOOL OFFICERS OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.

Commissioners—Wm. Monteith, Oliver H. Lee. *Inspectors*—John G. Butler, Peter A. Duncan. *Trustees*—Jas. Kearney, Edwin Dobbs, Wm. Creamer, Taylor, D. Livingston, Henry Larkin, Casper Myers, Hubbard G. Stone.

The new building is the third built in the Twentieth Ward since 1854, one of which stands on the same street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. There are four large schools in the Ward, with about 4,500 pupils on register, taught by 70 teachers, besides one colored school.

PLACE OF DETENTION FOR WITNESSES.—The building No. 68 White street has been fitted up for the accommodation, under lock and key, of witnesses in criminal cases. Mr. EDWARD H. GONGE is Superintendent, and will occupy apartments on the first floor. It is intended that there shall be lodgings for about forty persons in the building. At present it will accommodate half that number comfortably.

FROM ALBANY.

Savings Banks—More City Affairs—The Woman's Hospital—Bleeding Kansas—The Assembly—Gamblers, Attention!—The Observance of Sabbath—Taxes—Resolutions on Banking—Harlem Railroad—A Dash at the Fleshpots—Recorder and City Judge—Trinity Church Again—Are we Constitutional?—The Castle Garden Resolutions, Sickness, &c.—Mr. Corning and Lecompton—A Strange Juxtaposition.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

The Senate was not particularly industrious to-day, although the session extended over a longer period than usual.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Had notice that Senator Ely would urge the passage of a bill to restrict their temporary deposits to an amount not exceeding 20 per cent. of the actual deposits, and in no case exceeding $100,000. Also, to allow Trustees to give the President a salary, providing that when he accepts such salary he shall devote his entire time to the service of the institution.

MORE CITY OFFICERS.

Senator Doherty proposes to create by statute the officers of Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions of the City of New-York. This will make two more teats for the faithful.

THE CHARTER OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL

Needs to be amended in one or two particulars, and Senator Ely introduces a bill for that purpose. The first and most important amendment proposes to add to the present institution a Lying-in Asylum. So long ago as 1796, Dr. Bard obtained a subscription of something less than $5,000 for the purpose of founding a Lying-in Asylum. For some reason, the institution was never established, but the fund was well invested, until it now amounts to about $50,000. Those having this fund in charge are anxious to devote it to the purpose for which it was raised, and if the amendment proposed should pass, it is probable the amount will be placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the Woman's Hospital.

BLEEDING KANSAS

Was the special order at 1 o'clock, after the Executive session. Senator Diven continued his argument, reviewing the Message sent in by Mr. Buchanan yesterday. While the debate was progressing, the Democratic members made the discovery that they were in the majority, and with a readiness which has been always a peculiarity, endeavored to bring on a vote which should reject the resolves. There was some sharp practice, but it ended in smoke. The Senate adjourned, with the understanding that the resolutions should be the special order to-morrow.

THE ASSEMBLY

Is rushing ahead with business—of course, as yet only accumulating the raw material, out of which to "get the real stuff" at some future period. A close observation of the notices given would induce the belief that, in many proposed enactments, there were striking peculiarities.

GAMBLERS, ATTENTION!

Mr. Hanford gives notice of a bill to amend the laws in relation to gambling. At present the penalty for the offence of gambling is imprisonment. Under this law very few convictions take place. Juries find it difficult to obtain testimony strong enough to jug a gambler. Mr. Hanford proposes to do away with the penalty of imprisonment, and substitute therefor a penalty of $1,000 fine—one-half to go to the informer, and one-half to the authorities. The theory is, that the inducement of a participation in the fine will be sufficient to bring out complaints, and testimony to substantiate them. I guess the gentlemen of the "sweat-cloth," "faro," and "roulette" had better be looking after this little joker; it might interfere with trade.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

As usual, the Speaker has before him a host of petitions, asking that the navigation of the canals may be closed during the Sabbath. Ordinarily they are buried in the bosom of the Committee on Canals. This year, on motion of Mr. Hutchinson, they are to be the subject of a special consideration—having been referred to a Select Committee. I do not anticipate any radical change in the management of the Canals will be the fruit of this special reference.

THE TAXES.

From all parts of the State there comes up a protest against the summary collection of taxes. With a concord that is unparalleled the people are petitioning for a postponement of the visitation of the tax-gatherer. As a general thing, there must be granted an extension of at least 60 days, if we gather in the tithes without entailing universal suffering.

MORE RESTRICTIONS ON BANKING.

Mr. Chauncey introduces a bill to prohibit banks, banking associations, or individual bankers in New-York or Brooklyn, from assuming to be savings banks.

HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. Moore gives notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Harlem Railroad. At present, the Company are required to operate their road subject to such restrictions as the Common Council may think proper to impose. The practical operation is to subject the Company to the designs of every "striker" who may have a seat in the Council to force them either to make liberal allowance to such cormorants, or to suffer serious losses in the transaction of their business. The amendment proposes to release the Harlem from the restriction, and to place them on the same footing as the New-Haven and other roads.

A DASH AT THE FLESHPOTS.

Mr. Laning gives notice of a bill to repeal the law of last Winter, giving to the Governor and Senate the appointment of the Auditor. The law repealed, the appointment would vest in the Canal Board, where Mr. Laning's political friends have the ascendency. "When the sky falls." The adage is probably familiar to the gentleman from Erie.

RECORDER AND CITY JUDGE.

Mr. Tappen, of Westchester, will propose a bill to increase the term of office of the Recorder and City Judge to a period of eight years, the new term to commence with the next election.

TRINITY CHURCH AGAIN.

Mr. Becker, American, from Ulster County, gives notice of a bill to repeal the charter of Trinity Church, granted in 1814. Senator Spencer was present to-day, and perhaps this notice may be the forerunner of the struggle made last year, under his leadership.

ARE WE CONSTITUTIONAL?

The House has requested the Attorney-General to determine whether the present Assembly is a constitutional body. Don't the Attorney-General want to be a Governor, or a Senator, or a Minister Plenipo?—has he any ambition in any direction? If he has, I hope for an answer that will dissolve this deliberative body back to the

"Dust from whence it sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

THE CASTLE GARDEN RESOLUTIONS

Were also considered. Mr. Smith, who seems to be well posted on the grievances of which he complains, very strongly urged the immediate adoption of the resolves. I rather inferred that the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, &c., are "hobbies" with the gentlemen from the First Ward. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, with a view of having an inquiry as to the necessity for the examination asked for by Mr. Smith.

The manner in which these resolves were switched off from the main track, on which Mr. Smith had set them running, was worthy of my most sincere admiration. Mr. Laning, while avowing his purpose to vote for the passage of the resolutions, took occasion to protest against establishing what he called traveling committees. Mr. Smith suggested that he himself would foot the bills. Mr. Laning, of course, could not assent to such a proposition, and intimated his determination to vote for the resolves, and also intimated his objection to traveling committees. After such an intimation from the file leader, the resolutions could not but take the reference they did. Mr. Smith felt the blow, but evidently could not comprehend what induced the gentleman from Buffalo to throw that last brick-bat. Will he overhaul the fact that the Central Railroad has a stake in Castle Garden—will he make a note of the connecting link between Dean Richmond, the Central Railroad, and the gentleman from Buffalo, who has such a dread of traveling committees, and gather his own conclusions. When he has comprehended all these combinations, he will probably be able to discover the milk in that cocoanut.

SICKNESS, ETC.

Senator Williams is still confined to his rooms, and unable to take any part in legislation, except to act with his associates on Committees. He is rapidly improving within the past week, and if this favorable progress continues unchecked for a week or ten days, it is hoped he will be strong enough to endure the fatigue of a session of the Senate.

Lieutenant-Governor Selden is still detained at home. He left Albany to attend by the bed of a sick child, who has since died.

Governor King has recovered from his indisposition, and is again "on call" at the Executive chamber.

Mr. Chatfield, of New-York, has but partially recovered from the attack which prostrated him on the floor of the Assembly yesterday. I understand that Mr. Chatfield has for many years been subject to similar attacks, when he is excited. His nervous system yesterday appeared to be utterly unstrung. The indignation which he expressed on the floor of the House, for the want of good faith with which Speaker Alvord had treated himself and his associates, was not nearly equal to that which he evidently felt. It is whispered that he was under the excitement of liquor, but such was not the fact. In reference to all else but the injustice of the Speaker he was perfectly calm and collected, and whatever he said or did was prompted only by a sense of what he felt to be a great wrong inflicted on himself and his associates, by a man who had professed to be his friend.

MR. CORNING AND LECOMPTON.

Hon. Erastus Corning is at home for a few days, looking after matters pertaining to the Central Railroad. The probabilities of his voting for the Lecompton Constitution are being discussed quite freely in Democratic circles. The general conclusion is that Mr. Corning will stand by the Administration—and swallow Lecompton without a twinge. The consideration of this sacrifice is understood to be the appointment of his relative and *protégé*, Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, to a second-class mission.

A STRANGE JUXTAPOSITION.

The names of Ex-Senator Spencer and Jacob Sharpe, appearing this morning on the hotel register, creates some talk in the lobby. Jacob has a world-wide reputation as the author and promoter of a project for running a railroad through Broadway. Senator Spencer has, probably, for the past four years, been the immediate stumbling block in the way of such legislation as would have given vitality to the project. It is surmised that probably the lion and the lamb have taken sweet counsel of their personal interests—have had such an understanding as was mutually agreeable, and are here to give it binding force. Though their entrance at the same time within this orbit appears to confirm these surmises, I am confident they are not fully justified. Senator Spencer has always been a natural opponent of the Broadway project. In addition, he is, or was, largely interested in City Railroads now in operation, the value of which could not but be materially diminished by the construction of another road with so central a location. I am, for these reasons, confident that Senator Spencer maintains his former hostile position, and that most likely he is here for the purpose of protecting his interests in other roads, by preventing additional grants, and not for the purpose of aiding and abetting Jacob. And yet, I may be mistaken. The Ex-Senator has frequently assured me that the Broadway Railroad was a "big thing," and it may be that he has disposed of his interest in other roads, and succumbed to arguments too weighty to be resisted. *Nous verrons.* But, until I do see, I shall hardly believe that Jacob has won poppy Spencer to his ways.

LEO.

Business Before the Legislature.

SENATE.

The petition presented by Mr. Smith, for the immediate removal of the Quarantine, and the appointment of a new Commission, respectfully suggests as such Commissioners the names of Ex-Governor Seymour, Ex-President Fillmore and Ex-United States District-Attorney B. F. Butler.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Mr. Ely's bill, relative to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, is, to use the phrase of the day, "an enabling act," to enable the Managers to draw the $20,000 appropriated by the Supervisors of New-York, the payment of which was refused by Mr. Comptroller Flagg, for a building site.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. Loveland's bill relative to Notaries Public gives them the same power to take proof and acknowledgement of conveyances of real estate and the discharge of mortgages, and the same power to administer oaths and take affidavits as is now conferred by statute upon Commissioners of Deeds.

SESSIONS COURTS OF NEW-YORK.

Senator Willard's bill amending the law relative to the Courts of General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York, amends the third section so as to read as follows: Every conviction for capital offence, or for one punishable as a misdemeanor, punishment by imprisonment in the State Prison for life shall be brought before the Supreme Court from the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, by a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings as a matter of right. And the said Appellate Court may order a new trial if it shall be satisfied that the verdict against the prisoner was against the weight of evidence, or against the law, or that justice required a new trial, whether any exception shall have been taken or not in the Court below.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Woman Poisons Her Paramour and Herself—Coroner's Inquest.

The German man and woman residing at No. 237 William-street, whose deaths, caused by taking poison, were reported in yesterday's Times, were not a married couple. The name of the man was Gotlieb Gross, and that of the woman Rosa Elizabeth Marks. She lived with Gross as his mistress. Gross had been employed, until last Friday, as barkeeper for his brother, Charles Gross, who keeps a lager-bier saloon. He had made arrangements to go to New-Orleans in a few days. Rosa made every effort to dissuade him, but to no purpose. Failing in this and Gross having refused to take her to New-Orleans with him, she became desperate, and resolved that her lover should not leave her. She accordingly purchased some arsenic, and dissolving a portion of it in water, gave some of it to Gross, and immediately swallowed the balance herself. Rosa died a short time after drinking the poison, but Gross lived several hours, and then died in terrible agony.

Coroner Gamble, yesterday, held an inquest on the bodies. The following evidence was elicited:

Louis Gross, sworn—The deceased was my brother; he lodged at No. 237 William-street; I saw him on Monday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; I heard, yesterday, that he was poisoned, but I did not go to see him, I was so frightened; he was a temperate man.

Charles Gross, sworn—I reside at No. 9 Duane-street; I keep a larger-bier saloon at said place; deceased tended bar for me and lodged at No. 237 William-street; he left me on Friday last with the intention of going to New-Orleans; he was in my place at 11 o'clock on Monday night; he left my place to go to his lodgings; about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, his landlady, Mrs. Bornhagn, came to my house, and told me there was a woman nearly dead in my brother's room; I came there immediately, and found deceased in bed and a young woman lying dead on the floor; I asked my brother what was the matter? he said, "that b— on the floor has poisoned me;" I procured a physician, and he attended him until he died at twelve o'clock last night; deceased said that he did not suspect that he was poisoned until he saw the woman fall down dead; he did not say she took any of the poison herself; I have seen the young woman before; I knew that deceased was acquainted with her, and that she boarded in North William-street.

John Warner, sworn—I reside at No. 5 Duane-street; I have known the deceased, Gotlieb Gross, about six years; I also knew the woman Rosa, now lying dead at No. 237 William-street; I became acquainted with her through deceased; this Rosa boarded at 257 William-street; Gross used to visit her at this place; I saw Rosa on Monday, at five o'clock in the afternoon; she was dressed as if to go out; she said she was waiting for Gotlieb—that he was going to take her out; and she said, "I have got him now, despite his brothers;" I did not know what she meant by this; I saw Gross at 11½ o'clock that night; he wished me "good bye," and said he was going to New-Orleans on Tuesday; I did not see him or Rosa after that, until last night, when I saw him at No. 237 William-street, in bed, and Rosa lying dead on the floor.

Annie Spingler, sworn—I am servant of Mrs. Bornhagn, at No. 237 William-street; the deceased, Mr. Gross, had a room at said place; on Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, I heard Mr. Gross come home and go into his room; he was accompanied by another person; I could not say whether a man or a woman; deceased was talking in a loud voice; my bedroom is next to his; I could hear talking, but could not distinguish the words; I went to sleep soon afterwards; about ten o'clock in the morning I heard a noise as if some one was mixing something in a tumbler with a spoon; I did not hear any noise after this, until about two o'clock, when I heard them both vomiting in the room; about half past five o'clock Mr. Gross called to me, saying, "Amie, I wish you would give me a cup of coffee;" I brought the coffee; when I came in the room I saw him and a young woman lying in bed together; he told me to give the coffee to the woman; I gave her the coffee; she drank it; he drank a tumbler of water; I brougat the water fresh from the hydrant; soon after this I heard something fall upon the floor; I went into the room, and saw deceased lying in bed and the young woman upon the floor; I asked her what was the matter, when she said she was very sick and wanted more coffee; I put a pillow under her head, and put some clothes on her, and asked Mr. Gross if he would get up and help me to put deceased into bed; he said that he was so sick as to be unable to move; I went out and told Mrs. Bornhagn, and when she came up the woman was dead; I said to Gross, "The woman is dead;" when he replied, "If that is so, she must have taken poison;" he asked me to look in her pockets to see if I could not find some poison there; I felt in her pockets, but could find nothing; he then said, "Look under the bed;" I did so, and there found a small box marked, "Arsenic—poison;" I handed him the box, when he said, "Then she has given me some, and I will die too;" he then told me to send for his brother, and also for the doctor.

William Krietzy, sworn—I reside at No. 10 Mott-street; I keep a boarding house at the above place; Rosa, the deceased, boarded with me; her right name was Elizabeth Marks, from Gelhune, Germany; she boarded at my house about five months ago; Gross often came to my house and took her away to the theatre and elsewhere; I saw her last about two weeks ago; she did not say anything about Gross.

Philip O. Hanlon, M. D., sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Gotlieb Gross, now lying dead at No. 237 William-street; I found evident traces of arsenic in the stomach; the other organs were in a healthy condition; the arsenic caused death.

J. Lelano, M. D., sworn—I was called to visit Mr. Gross, deceased, between nine and ten o'clock last night, at No. 237 William-street; he was vomiting, and suffering from great pain in the stomach and bowels; a woman lay dead on the floor; he told me that this woman had given him the poison; I saw the box labelled "poison, arsenic;" I gave him the usual antidotes, but he died in two hours afterwards; he said he slept some time after he got the drink from the woman, and when he woke up he commenced vomiting.

There being no further evidence, the case was here given to the jury. After a brief deliberation they returned the following

VERDICT.

That the said Elizabeth Marks came to her death by suicide by taking arsenic, at No. 237 William-street, Feb. 2, 1858. That the said Gotlieb Gross came to his death by arsenic administered to him by Elizabeth Marks, Feb. 2, 1858, at No. 237 William-street.

Gross was 26 years of age. His body was given in charge of his brothers for interment. Rosa was 19 years of age. She formerly boarded at a lager-bier saloon at No. 257 William-street, and has for nearly a year past borne a questionable character. No one has thus far come forward to claim the body, and it is probable she will be buried in Potter's Field.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of a Burglar and Discovery of Stolen Property.—At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a burglar, who goes by the names of "Killer Tom," *alias* Thomas Weston, *alias* Wall, *alias* Walpole, was discovered in the act of robbing the unoccupied house No. 122 West Thirty-seventh-street, and after a hard chase, was finally captured in Thirty-sixth-street. Mrs. Phelps, the lessee of the house, had moved her furniture into the premises, and attempted to enter with a night-key on Tuesday, when she found that the front door was bolted inside. She remarked to a friend who accompanied her that some one was in the house, and sent for assistance. The burglar, hearing voices, became alarmed, came out at the front door, and attempted to pass Mrs. Phelps, but she seized and tried to detain him, when he drew a pistol and threatened her life. She relaxed her hold, but in the tussle her clothing was badly torn. The burglar ran across Thirty-seventh-street, leaped the fences, and was lost for a while, but was afterwards discovered in Thirty-sixth-street, and arrested by officers Stelle and Miller, of the Twentieth Ward. He was locked up in the Jefferson Market Prison, in default of bail, and on Tuesday evening gave information as to the whereabouts of his wife, a woman known as "English Moll." Officers had previously been started on false scents by the prisoner's stories, but the woman was discovered at last in the crib No. 95 Cherry-street, a place kept by a Mrs. Cox. On searching these premises the officers found a variety of suspicious articles, and among the rest a trunk, concealed under "Moll's" bed, which contained $300 to $400 worth of silks, dresses, jewelry, and other articles, supposed to have been stolen. This property was taken to the Jefferson Market Station, where it remains for identification. Parties who have lost property may discover some of their goods among this lot. Walpole is a young fellow, 22 years of age, and formerly belonged to the gang of "Killers" in Philadelphia. The den in which the woman was found is a resort for thieves and prostitutes. The keeper, Mrs. Cox, and others of the inmates, are under arrest for receiving stolen goods. Mrs. Phelps, on entering her house, found a large quantity of her goods gathered up in the back parlor, ready to be taken away. The arrest is considered important, as leading to the discovery of other offenders.

James Johnson was also discovered the same night in the dwelling-house of Mr. George N. Flock, No. 42 East Thirty-first-street, which he entered by means of false keys. Justice Kelly locked him up to answer.

Proprietor of a Loan Office Arrested—Recovery of Valuable Property.

A man going by the name of Charles Mason, who, till recently, was proprietor of a loan office at No. 304 Broadway, was arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of swindling Mr. Donald out of two diamond pins, a gold watch, and other jewelry, valued at nearly $500. The complainant alleges that the articles of jewelry mentioned were deposited at the office of Mr. Mason, in consideration of $100 in money advanced on them, and with the understanding that before the expiration of a given period be could redeem them. He went after the articles before the time agreed upon had expired, and was told by Mr. Mason that some burglars had broken into his place and stolen nearly everything in it, including what he had deposited. Seeking to recover his property, which he believed Mason was intending to cheat him out of, Mr. Donald had the latter arrested and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-house. Capt. Hicks searched him and found in his possession $210 55 in money, four gold watches, five silver watches, one diamond breast-pin, ten gold chains, three gold pencils, seven gold finger rings, two gold breast pins, one gold bracelet, one pair of gold sleeve buttons, and a pair of gold ear-rings. Sergeant Lush and officer Bedell, of the Sixth Precinct, in compliance with the orders of Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, proceeded immediately to the residence of the accused, No. 3 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, and searched the house thoroughly, but they discovered nothing of great value. The following were the articles found: A diamond pin, valued at $75; an opera-glass, three silver table-spoons, marked "J. E. B.;" six silver tea-spoons, marked "C. H. Humphrey;" the same number, marked "J. B.;" five silver tea-spoons, marked "A. and R. W.," and one silver sauce-spoon, marked "W. B." These articles were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and, together with the prisoner, kept there all night. Yesterday morning all the property was given to the Police Property Clerk. Mason was taken before Recorder Barnard, and, in default of $3,000 bail, locked up in the Tombs for trial.

Elopement, Seduction and Desertion.

A modest and well-dressed young girl, sixteen years of age, named Janet Hamilton, from Toronto, C. W., appeared before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, and preferred a charge of seduction against Frederick Lomax, an English youth, eigtheen years of age. She stated that Lomax became acquainted with her several months ago at her mother's residence in Toronto; that he visited her frequently, and that they often went to places of amusement together; he professing the most ardent attachment for her, and she reciprocated his affection. He finally proposed an elopement to the States, and she consented. They came on directly to New-York, he having promised to marry her immediately on their arrival. They arrived here late at night, and put up at a hotel kept by a Frenchman. Here, under a solemn promise of marrying her on the ensuing day, he effected her seduction, but up to the present time had failed to keep his promise. On Tuesday (last week) he wrote her a note stating that he was going to England to join his parents and advising her to return to her parents in Canada. A Mr. G. R. Nash corroborated the statements of the girl, and testified that he had heard Lomax promise her that he would marry her, and that on one occasion the (Lomax) engaged a priest to perform the ceremony. The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of Lomax and had him locked up in the Tombs to await an examination.

Stealing and Receiving Stolen Goods.—A German, giving his name as Wm. Sebree was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking into the house of Mrs. Hall, No. 177 West Twenty-fifth-street, and stealing $8 worth of silver spoons. George H. Arberg was arrested, charged with having bought the spoons, knowing that they had been stolen. The accused were both locked up for examination.

☞ Wm. Griswold, of No. 74 Bayard-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. He was taken before the Mayor, and committed in default of $500 bail to answer.

The Hartford Defalcation—Total Loss $105,000.

From the Hartford Times, 2d.

The fact that the twenty-six Directors of the Hartford County Savings Institution, generally able and wealthy individuals, permitted their names to be used, without personally knowing the real condition of the corporation, will meet with no defence. But still it is a custom, practiced in this and other States, to a great extent. The Directors are generally appointed without consulting them, and it is rare that any of them ever attend a meeting of the corporation. Such practices have existed too long in this country, and evils have arisen from them. In the case of the Hartford County Savings Institution, this practice was followed. Twenty-six Directors were appointed, many of whom never attended the meetings, and it was not expected that they should. But at the late annual meeting this state of things was brought up by some of the Directors, and several of them, in conversation with each other, declared that they would no longer allow their names to be used unless there should be frequent meetings and the affairs of the Institution regularly laid before them. This led to the appointment of a Committee to investigate, which developed the gigantic frauds that had been practiced by the late Treasurer.

It appears that one year ago the securities and assets of the Corporation were ample. Great confidence was reposed in the fidelity and honesty of Mr. Seymour, the Secretary and Treasurer, whose duty it was to carefully preserve the securities and assets of every character, belonging to the institution.

It now appears that Mr. Seymour collected cash on notes without making any entries upon the books, to

the amount of about	$40,000
Bonds abstracted	25,000
Bank Stock and other securities	33,500
His own notes, collaterals abstracted	17,000
Total	$115,500
His bond, well secured, is	10,000
Deficiency	$105,500

The investigation, so far, has developed these facts. All of the securities have not yet been examined, but it may yet appear that some of them have been changed. *The capital stock has been swept away by the direct robberies of Mr. Seymour.* The stock notes, 38 per cent. of which is due, are all, we believe, good, unless some part of Mr. Seymour's 112 shares shall fail. We presume, however, that the indorsements on these will save them.

Samuel Coit, Esq., has been appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and a Committee of the Directors has been appointed to ascertain the precise condition of affairs. It will require a week, probably, to ascertain the true state of things. *That the institution must be wound up without delay, there can be no doubt.* The most prompt and efficient steps will be taken to secure the interests of the depositors. The result, it is now quite apparent, must be that they will lose something. But we trust that the loss will not exceed 25 per cent. of their deposits, and we hope that it may be less than that.

Mr. Seymour's books make a fair show, of course. He managed that. On the face of them, Jan. 1, 1858, it appears as follows:

Assets	$468,000
Deposits	389,000
Excess of assets	$79,000

But the trouble lies in the plunder, which of course did not appear on the books, and in the depreciation of securities now on hand.

A Lively Time in Buffalo—A Citizen Horse-whipped—Susan Denin in the Case.

From the Buffalo Express, 1st.

Our city was thrown into quite an excitement on Saturday afternoon, by one of those affairs which indicate a sort of chivalry that is more prevalent in metropolitan towns. One of our citizens was rawhided in the street, and in the presence of numerous spectators, by a Mr. Huntington, the reputed husband of Susan Denin. The name of the sufferer we suppress, on account of his family. The circumstances as they occurred are briefly these: The gentleman became enamored of the charms of Susan, and wrote her a note, proposing a meeting and an acquaintance, which might be mutually agreeable. The following is the note in question, and it speaks for itself:

Miss Susan Denin: *My Dear Madam:* Having long been fascinated with you, I am bold enough to ask whether under any circumstances you ever yield to a man's infatuation for a beautiful woman. If ever you have done so, and can be prevailed upon to allow *me* the pleasure of an evening with you—not at your public entertainment, for I always possess myself of that pleasure—but where I may be alone with you and feast my soul on "beauty unadorned," I will endeavor to make it yield, not delight it may be to you, but an acceptable equivalent.

If, in short, twenty-five or thirty dollars could, at all, induce you to grant a stranger an interview, it will give me great pleasure to prove myself a gentleman not only capable of loving you, but of making fitting amends for your generous indulgence. Should you decide to favor me, a note, stating the time and place, addressed to Charles W. Watson, and slipped under the door of room No. 12, "Harvey's Building," corner of Main and Swan streets—entrance on Swan—before the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., to-morrow,—for I may not be able to get word by the Post-Office before you leave—will be welcomed with infinite delight. Please do favor me if possible.

Very hastily, your ardent, &c.,
CHARLES W. WATSON.

This note, fortunately or unfortunately for the ardent writer, fell into the hands of Mr. Huntington, who felt his wife's honor and virtue insulted, and became exceedingly indignant thereat. He counselled her to accede to the terms proposed, and grant the interview that had been solicited, and answered the note himself, in her behalf, and in favorable language, over the signature of "Sincere." The following is the response of Miss Denin's admirer:

"My Dear Miss Denin: A note responsive to mine of yesterday, signed "Sincere," and penned by your own sweet self, I cannot doubt, has just come to me. Need I tell you how very happy I am to know you have confidence enough in me to allow me an opportunity to prove myself a gentleman, even in your eyes, not only as "sincere" as yourself, but equally as "discreet." Believe me, my dear Madame, you shall have no occasion to "chide" or "scold" me, and, I trust also, no occasion to regret the indulgence you have so kindly extended to me.

When I wrote you it was with the hope that I might be able to be with you for more than a "passing hour," and I yet trust that it may be my sweet privilege to do so; and if it may not be, I will endeavor to "improve the hour."

You suggest your room in the American as a place of meeting, unless I name a place more private. I should have no objection to the American, were I not so well known there to proprietors and servants—having domiciled there until quite recently.

I have in my eye a quiet, pretty place, to which it will give me pleasure to take you, and I will have things nicely arranged therefor, should it be agreeable to you, and I would suggest that at the hour you mentioned—4 o'clock—you step into the reading-room of the Young Men's Association, under the American Hall, where I will meet you, and give you an escort to the place aforesaid. If it will not be agreeable to you to adopt this arrangement, be kind enough to notify me by 3 P. M., by note slipped as before into No. 12, Harvey's Building, and I will then accede to any arrangements you may suggest.

Regretting to have to trouble you with so long a missive—in my proper hand this time—and sincerely hoping that nothing may come in the way of our meeting pleasantly, I remain yours, very sincerely,

CHARLES W. WATSON.

Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon, Miss Denin met her new acquaintance at the place appointed, and the two repaired to the corner of Main and Eagle streets, where they took a seat in a buggy and drove off. Huntington, it appears had a body of friends in waiting to observe the movements of Susan and her companion.

Among those who were with Huntington, was Mr. Kent of the Theatre, the gentleman, if we recollect rightly, who was rawhided in the streets of Cleveland a few days since. The buggy with Miss Susan and her friend passed down street, and Mr. Huntington and his friends followed in a carriage. They proceeded to a house in Carroll-street, near Michigan, where Miss Denin's friend handed her down, and Huntington joined them. Susan introduced him to the gentleman as her husband, saying that they could settle the affair in their own way.

Mr. Huntington then struck the individual repeated blows over the head and shoulders with a whip, when they closed and fell and rose again, and then went down again, when the assailed broke away from Huntington and ran off, leaving his horse and buggy and sword-cane, which Huntington has in his possession, and upon which is inscribed the name of a citizen of unsullied reputation heretofore. Thus ended the affair.

A friend of Mr. Huntington took his wife into a carriage and drove to his hotel, leaving him apparently well satisfied with his achievements.

Now we are at a loss to account for the course pursued by Mr. Huntington and Miss Denin in this matter. If their purpose was to correct the morals of Buffalo, they were engaged in a good work. If they were in pursuit of notoriety, they have succeeded in attaining it. Few husbands and wives would have pursued the course of these people under similar circumstances. If the first note had been unanswered, that would have been the end of it. Miss Denin's reputation would not have suffered—her husband might have been saved the disgrace of making a public exhibition of himself, and the silly citizen who was caught in the meshes of the web that had been woven for him by these people, might have been saved the mortification and disgrace that follows the affair. In our opinion it is alike disgraceful to all parties involved. If our memory serves us right, this Mr. Huntington is the individual who, while sojourning here a few years since, with a band of Negro Minstrels, assaulted a waiter at the Western Hotel with a knife, and came near cutting his throat, and at a previous visit to this city stabbed a negro. That, it would seem, should give him notoriety enough here without this last act.

Miscellaneous Items.

On Sunday night a serious and probably fatal affray occurred in a house of ill fame, in Troy. A gambler, James Gallagher, kept at this place a woman who goes by the *soubriquet* of "showy Moll," but whose name is Mary Davis. During that day, the woman had been engaged in transactions which he did not think proper, in consideration of his relations he sustained towards her. She proposed to leave the house, and with that view demanded her clothing. This he refused to allow her to have, and when she undertook to help herself to them, drew a knife, with which he attempted to stab her in the breast. She threw up her hand to ward off the blow, and the blade struck her on the arm. At this point, a young man named John Ashley interfered on behalf of the woman, and knocked Gallagher down. Recovering himself, he struck at Ashley with the knife, and the blow took effect upon the left side of the throat, but an inch or so above the collar-bone, severing a branch of the exterior carotid artery.

The steamboats running in connection with the railroad lines from Buffalo to Toledo and Detroit are no longer to be used. They have sunk a large amount of money for the roads owning them. Six fine steamers, costing in the aggregate a million and a half dollars, are thus to be put aside.

Rev. A. L. Long, Methodist Missionary, writes from Shumla under date of Dec. 8, 1857, saying that on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 15, he preached his first sermon in Bulgaria in the office of Mr. Bennet, the British Acting Consul, to a small congregation.

The West Boston and Canal Bridges, at Boston, are free public avenues forever, the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation having accepted the offer of $100,000 made by the city of Cambridge, to maintain and support the bridges.

The weather is mild and Spring-like at Galveston, the grass is growing green, shade trees are budding out, and the Gardens are being put in order for the Spring plantings.

Pay of the Common Council.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by your issue of to-day, that the Common Council are demanding pay for their services. The demand, I fear, gives bad augur for the future. Once upon a time, the seats of the present Board were filled with gentlemen who had a stake in the community, and a resolution from one of its members, for compensation, would have been an insult to the rest. The Board would be filled by gentlemen of a like class were nominations made now as there were then. How is it these gentlemen, recently elected to an office which had no stipend annexed to it, should, so soon, find their services valuable? It was only when the Common Council began to get paid that they began to neglect their duties; and to allow frauds to be practiced upon the City to such enormous extent, that thousands have been driven from it, and other thousands are now groaning from the frightful swindlings that they have been subjected to from the inefficiency, to use a mild expression, of the late paid Common Council. Would it not be well for the present Board to show the City that they are worthy of pay, before they demand it as a matter of right?

B.

Huntington at Sing Sing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in the Times of the 30th ult. a paragraph mentioning a report that Huntington is allowed to visit the village of Sing Sing.

Will you allow me space in your paper to say that the report has no foundation. The government of this prison is *impartially* administered. No pets are found within its walls. Huntington came in January, 1857; he was soon put on C. H. Woodruff's cabinet contract; Woodruff soon put him in his office, as his clerk, and he has filled that place ever since. Huntington is locked in his (No. 210) cell at the same time, and remains in the same hours, that all other prisoners are. He goes and comes with his company to and from his cell, and also to and from the mess-room, partakes of the same diet, has his clothes from the same wardrobe, and sleeps on the same bed.

Huntington has not seen Sing Sing Village since he entered the walls of the prison, nor has he been outside of the guard-posts.

For the last seven months, I have not been absent from the prison a single day or half-day, so I know Huntington well—so I *speak what I know.*

E. M. K. GLEN, a Keeper in the Prison.
Sing Sing Prison, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

Church Removal.—The Free-Will Baptist Church, which has worshipped for some months past in Bleecker Buildings, is to remove next Sabbath to the house owned by the Twentieth-street Congregational Church, which it has leased. The two churches worship together under the administration of Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor of the Baptist Church.

☞ The congregations of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and of the Twentieth-street Congregational Church will worship together at the Church edifice of the latter until the new Congregational Church is erected. Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor of the Baptist Church, will minister for both in the meantime.

The Kidnapping Case.—Mayor Tiemann sent yesterday to the Mayor of Richmond, Va., an affidavit of George T. Trimble, Esq., with regard to George Anderson, the colored man who was recently sold in Richmond by a man named Mason Thomas, claiming him as his slave. The affidavit confirms the affidavit of Mr. Peterson, principal of the colored grammar-school at No. 135 Mulberry-street, published in Wednesday's Times, stating that in 1840, a colored boy named George Anderson was entered as a pupil at that school. In a few days some affidavits of persons who can testify positively to the birth of Anderson in this City, and give a full account of his history up to the present time, will be forwarded to Mayor Mayo, of Richmond.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Straw Hats.

SUMMER STYLES,
1858.
We have now in store the largest stock of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS
ever offered,
which will be sold to cash and first-class time buyers at prices even lower than the average depreciation in cost of goods and labor in finishing.

A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

☞ The Concert and Festival at the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts., Brooklyn, will be continued THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4.

Refreshments will be furnished in the Social Circle Parlors at a moderate charge.

Addresses will be made by distinguished speakers.

Tickets, 50 cents, can be had at the office of the *The Independent*, No. 22 Beekman-st., New York, at the rooms of the American Congregational Union, No. 348 Broadway, over Appleton's bookstore, and at the principal bookstores in Brooklyn.

☞ Secure your Doors.—The undersigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane,
and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of the most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Families Bound to California should obtain American Solidified Milk, prepared from pure Dutchess County Milk, and absolutely indispensable to secure the health of their children or themselves. Depôt No. 23 South-st.

MARRIED.

Gaylord—Lee.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 1, by Rev. A. P. Van Giesen, T. Starr Gaylord to Ann Eliza, daughter of Peter Lee, all of Brooklyn.

Thompson—Peacock.—At Port Richmond, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. James Brownlee, John M. Thompson, of Franklin Grove, Ill., to Virginia Peacock, of Staten Island.

DIED.

Lightbody.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, after a protracted illness, Mr. James Lightbody, a native of Hamilton, Scotland, aged 77 years and 16 days.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his sons, Colin, James C., John G., George and Andrew, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 255 West 34th st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 7.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

Leonard.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, William Augustus Leonard.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 London-terrace, West 23d st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Matteawan, N. Y., for interment.

Walton.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, of consumption, Mrs. John Walton aged 38 years and 10 days.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at No. 184 West 23d st., to be taken to Greenwood.

Hall.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, John Morgan, son of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Hall, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 Gouverneur-st.

Nesbit.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, George A., infant son of John and Sarah Ann Nesbit, aged 8 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 119 East 24th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Walsh.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, Silas E. Walsh, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 246 South 6th st., Williamsburg.

Willis.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 3, James N. Willis, aged 38 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral service on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 117 Erie st., Jersey City. The remains will be removed on Saturday morning to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

PORTRAIT,

Trial and Conviction of Maurice O'Connell for the murder of Teresa Spitzlein. Horrible Tragedy, a tale of blood in California. For full particulars, see NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE. Also, sketch of notorious Felons convicted at the General Sessions.

HON. NEAL DOW WILL, AT THE INVITATION of the American Temperance Union, address the citizens of New-York on TUESDAY EVENING next, at the Academy of Music, and give an account of his mission to England.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.
FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES,
PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
RODGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, CROOKES', AND [illegible].
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY,
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c.
TERMS:
SIX MONTHS' CREDIT:
NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.
COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS,
FOR CASH ONLY.
We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

THE FIFTH EDITION
OF
PARTON'S LIFE
OF
AARON BURR,
Is ready to-day, 706 pages. Crown octavo, cloth, $1 75. Half calf, gilt or antique, $2 75. Full calf, gilt or antique, $3 50. Tree-marbled, calf extra, $4. Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856.
Oct. 28, 1856.
Dec. 8, 1857.
Jan. 12, 1858.
These tables are now offered to the scientific billiard player as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway; Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

☞ MYSTERIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.
John F. Cole Portrait and Life of Orlinski, the celebrated California Burglar. See NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE. Also, Buffalo in a Blaze, Cowhiding affair, Susan Denin in a muss.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
Containing the opening chapters of NED BUNTLINE'S new story, "The House in the Woods," is now selling at all the News Depôts. Read NED'S new story.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM, neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. RODGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store) of Rheumatism of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 166 Third-av., of Asthma of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast bone out of place.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of Fistula, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. RICE, Nos. 32 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout, after he had been crippled for years.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of Scrofulous Ulcers, (and Rheumatism,) which had penetrated to the bone and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, of No. 12 Willet-st., of King's Evil. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES McKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of Chronic Dyspepsia, of the most torturing kind.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.
It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.
IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.
75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

"WE WANT WING'S," IS THE DAILY request, when ordering CRACKERS for family use.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS combine most excellent qualities and truly delightful taste.
They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy Crackers ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children.
With hot and cold dishes at lunch, they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other drinks.
Ask for WING'S CRACKERS, and take none but those which are stamped with the name of WING.
These may be had of the best family grocers, generally, or at wholesale only, of A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

IF 50,000 "LIARS" WHO HAVE NEVER used my Onguent, ridicule it, and call me quack, does it affect me? No; for 1,000 who have used my Onguent within the past five years, will testify that it never fails to force the whiskers or moustaches to grow in six weeks, and does not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 23½ Spruce-st.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *Times* during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Numbers containing the President's Message. Also, Edward Everett's oration of July 28, 1856. Inquire at subscription desk.

DRY GOODS.

EARLY SPRING DRY GOODS.
GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE
At No. 415 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-st.,
THE ENTIRE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
OF G. B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,
(Formerly at No. 767 Broadway,)
And removed to the first named address,
For greater convenience of sale.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS,
LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
PRINTED BAREGES AND ROBES,
NEW SPRING SILKS,
DELAINES, MUSLINS AND CALICOES,
TABLE AND OTHER LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS AND HOSIERY,
Consisting chiefly of Importations
Intended for the ensuing Spring,
And which, on account of late disastrous times,
Must now be forced
TO ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
By order of the assignees,
TERMS, CASH ONLY.
Sale now on.
Store opened at 10 and close at 6 o'clock.

CLOSING SALE
By Assignees,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.
The following goods are selling
At 37½ cents on the dollar:
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, and
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS,
HOSIERY.
WINTER DRESS GOODS, &c.
And all other Dry Goods at from 40 to 60 per cent. from the
ORIGINAL COST PRICE.
The assignees, having made arrangements to occupy the above store during the month of February, have determined to force the sale of the whole at retail within that time, when it will
POSITIVELY CLOSE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
CLOSING OUT THE STOCK.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-STREET,
Now offers the following
Inducements to purchasers:
Rich Black Silks (Gros de Rhine) at 5s. 6d. per yard.
(Invoice cost $1 10 per yard.)
Rich Traviata Plaids, at 10 cents per yard, cost 32 cents.
Rich Ducal Poplins, at 18 cents, (new,) at 12½ cents per yard.
Rich Muslin de Laines, make a note of it.
Housekeepers, make a note of it.
10-4 wide Bleached Sheetings, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
11-4 wide Unbleached Sheetings, at 1s. 6d. per yard.
Yard-wide Sheetings, at 6¼ cents per yard.
Pure Irish Linen Shirting, at 25 cents per yard.
(Invoice cost, 44 cents per yard.)
Fine Damask Diaper, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents.
(Invoice cost, 87½ cents per yard.)
Fine Towels, (pure flax,) at 12s. per dozen.
Fine Wide Bleached Shirting, at 6¼ cents per yard.
Housekeeper Goods of every description
Closed out,
Without regard to cost.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
No. 21 and 23 Barclay-st.,
No. 26 and 28 Park-place.

ICE.—During the past 24 hours, ice has been forming rapidly in the river, and is now being cut from eight to ten inches in thickness. Those who have been looking for a short crop for the ensuing season, will, we fear, be sadly disappointed. Although the atmosphere was keen this morning, the weather was delightful and healthy. The ice gatherers could not have more favorable weather than they have now.—*Albany Evening Journal*, 1st.

Francis Davies, an Irish poet, has received a Government pension of £58 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 BROADWAY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858.
Cyril Turner's successful three-act play of
WHITE LIES.
Camille........Mr. Jordan | Dard........Mr. Jefferson
Raynal.....Mr. Wheatleigh | Perrin........Mr. Duncan
Riviere........Mr. Stoddart | La Croix........Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire..................Miss Laura Keene
Jeanne.......Miss Thompson | Baroness........Miss Wells
After which, Durivage's capital Burlesque, in one act,
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.
Glod Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)..Mr. Jefferson
Dawme.......Mr. Burnett | Beausanter........Mr. Peters
Gasser........Mr. Duncan | Pohy Ann....Miss Manners
Widow Meddlenot, Miss Wells | Mad. Dishabilly, Mrs. Stod'rt
On SATURDAY next, benefit of Mr. JORDAN. Box sheet now open.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
will, to-night afford an opportunity for the patrons of "Niblo's" to see ALL THE ACTING ANIMALS,
A SPECIAL SELECTION OF SPLENDORS,
A liberal display of EDUCATED EQUINES,
and better Riding, Leaping and Vaulting than has ever been seen in New-York.
Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon performances will be given. The doors will open at 1 o'clock, and the performances commence at 2.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of "EXCELSIOR." DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY will speedily be offered.
SPECIAL CARD.—The Great Show will only remain open until Saturday, the 12th instant.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall..........................Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1858.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor...........................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette......25 cents. | Pit..............12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4.
To commence with the national Drama of the
DARK RIDERS OF THE REVOLUTION.
After which the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE FORTY THIEVES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the Sterling Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
To be followed by the Local Drama of
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of
THE PERSECUTED GERMAN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, 1858.
Great Champion Dancer of the world, DICK SLITER, EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION:
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MME. MADELINE JOHNSON-GRAEVER

Begs to announce her next
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
On MONDAY Feb. 8.
MR. H. C. COOPER,
the celebrated English Violinist, and other eminent artists, will assist.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PATRIOTISM AT AN ENORMOUS PREMIUM! ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! COBB'S great story, entitled THE PIONEER PATRIOT, Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in that popular journal, THE NEW YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here, on every occasion, by excited multitudes of people, will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., during this, the third week of its triumphant production, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, cast with the whole strength of the company. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE BROKEN SWORD; Or, AN ORPHAN'S VENGEANCE. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA. The Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of RICHARD III, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

On SATURDAY ENENING, Feb. 5, she will read HENRY VIII., at the same house.

Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Mr. W. A. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st.; at the Athenæum, and at the door on the evenings of the readings.

CHARITY SOIREE.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb. 4, 1858.—All hackney and other coaches attending said ball on THURSDAY night, are hereby required to set down their company with their horses facing up Irving place, and take up in the reverse order. By order,

JOSEPH QUIRK,
R. W. ORPHEUS,
J. M. MILLER,
A. N. DAVIS,
BERNARD NEISS,
J. McARTHUR,
} Acting Hack Inspectors.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF the Members of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY to be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY. Tickets 25 cents; are ready at the Gymnasium.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this society will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University. Dr. D. BETHUNE McCARTEE will read a paper *On the Chinese People, their Arts, Condition and Policy at the Present Time.*

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A Regular Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 22 Waverley-place.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at the Rooms, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. EUGENE THOMSON, Rec. Sec.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETING of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Secretary.

PERSONAL.

STRAYED OR DECOYED AWAY FROM her home, No. 86 Leonard-st., yesterday afternoon, ISABELLA JAFFREY, aged 8 years; brown hair, fresh complexion and rather stout of her age; had on a brown bloomer, dark calico dress, brown cloak, and stout lace-up shoes with ankle straps and eyelets. Information concerning her will be gratefully received by her parents as above, No. 86 Leonard-st.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway. A practical Agency for supplying schools and families with competent teachers and governesses; schools with books, pupils, &c.; and teachers with engagements. Parents supplied with school circulars gratuitously. Teachers wanted to go South. Schools bought and sold on commission. SMITH & BOYD.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARMING DULL TIMES AWAY.

Who is it charms dull times away,
And changes folks from "blue" to "gay"?
Of course, you've heard what people say!
'TIS RANNEY, O, 'TIS RANNEY.

Where is it you can buy a book,
And get a "gift" of splendid look?
The store it cannot be mistook,
'TIS RANNEY'S, O, 'TIS RANNEY'S!

If you are pierc'd by Cupid's dart,
And wish to win a Maiden's heart,
To cause a wound, or heal the smart,
JUST GIVE A CALL ON RANNEY.

Adorn'd from Fancy's glowing page,
His Valentines are all the rage,
In all things "quite up with the age,"
THE VALENTINES OF RANNEY.

The great American Gift-Book House, No. 293 Broadway offers greater inducements to town and country purchasers than any in the Union. Valuable gifts, with all Books, Maps, Valentines, &c., sold. Descriptive catalogues sent free to any address.
A. RANNEY, Agent, No. 293 Broadway.

MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK FOR LENT.

STANFORD & DELISSER have in press:
THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.
By the author of "Amy Herbert," "Readings Preparatory to Confirmation," &c., uniform with "The Words of Jesus," &c.

II.
MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS.
With illustrations. 60 cents.
A gracefully-written paraphrase of the Gospels adapted for youth, and garnished with the gems and pearls of wisdom, suggested by the "Great Biography." (On the 8th Feb.)

III.
THE PEOPLE'S PSALTER. Enlarged Edition.
Edited by Dr. Muhlenberg.

MRS. WATTS SHERMAN'S

Translation of GUERRAZZI's celebrated historical Novel,
BEATRICE CENCI.
The first part is ready to-day, price 38 cents. To be completed in four parts (800 pages) published weekly, and contains the entire work Unabridged and Unmutilated.
MASON BROTHERS,
No. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. House, first-class; water, gas and bath rooms. Room furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 309½ East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are no others boarding; a room and bedroom will be required; the location must be within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; they will furnish their own rooms. References exchanged. Address H. J. E., Times office, stating terms, which must be moderate, and describing rooms and location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINUTES' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—FRONT parlor, on second floor, (with hall room if desired) with board, may be had at No. 292 Henry, near Harrison-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the ferry; a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen can be furnished with board by calling at No. 145 Grove-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—A YOUNG MAN SPENDING some months in the City under musical instruction from the best of masters, wishes to engage board where his services as a teacher of the Piano, Violin or Guitar, would be received as part payment; Brooklyn preferred. Address MUSIC, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway. The highest references given.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have pleasant rooms on second floor, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 109 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The house has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms moderate.

NO. 38 WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. References required.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, pleasant furnished rooms to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.
CONTRA CAUTION.

In answer to the "Caution" published by Oaksmith & Co., publishers of Emerson and Putnam's Magazine, in the City papers this morning, the Association would simply state, that having become fearful of the stability of said Magazine—it having failed and changed hands repeatedly—and the Association being responsible to its patrons for all subscriptions for magazines, it was deemed prudent to refuse payment for a year in advance to said Oaksmith & Co., but have offered to pay cash for all magazines already furnished, and pay for these monthly in advance for the balance of the year, and give ample security for the performance of the same.

For our responsibility we refer to Messrs Harper & Brothers, whose authorized card we append below.
C. L. DERBY, Actuary of C. A. A.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.
I have mailed *Harper's Magazine* to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association for the past three years, at the rate of about ten thousand copies per year, and still continue to mail the magazines to their subscribers as fast as the names are handed in. The magazines will be mailed until the expiration of the time for which payment has been received.
H. E. WHEELER,
Sup't. Mailing Dep't. at Harper & Bros.

N. B.—All persons who have subscribed for the above Magazine through the Cosmopolitan Art Association, will please call and select some other magazine, which will be mailed promptly for the year.

RELIGIOUS.—WHO HATH BELIEVED OUR report? Surely ye that drink of the wells of salvation, glory to God, the warrior Saviour walks the earth. Shiloh, that young man; so man knoweth his name but he himself, a pillar, the temple, the City of God, Jerusalem to the blue-eyed maid of Israel thus saith he: Watch, for I come; prepare, for I am with ye already. The glory of Heaven is nigh to be revealed; no one in tinsel garments or borrowed language, sword, can personate he whom the Lord hath kept for a great season. Lo, now, be ye watchful and faithful in the faith, for the forerunner of the end is with you; give him no rest till the righteousness and salvation flow forth through the whole earth. Prepare, cast up, prepare the way; let the wise understand. His name is called the Word of God. So sure as the root is in Heaven, so is the branch on earth. Here is wisdom, whoso will, let him understand. Behold the man. Truth testified in due time.—Shiloh the branch!

FOR THE DESTITUTE WIDOWS OR ORPHANS OF BROOKLYN.—An appeal will be made in behalf of the suffering poor in Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Washington and Concord sts., when Miss EMMA HARDINGE will address the audience. The exercises will be assisted by the Amateur Choir of Dodworth's Hall, who will sing some of their finest anthems. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. The coöperation of every true philanthropist is earnestly solicited on this occasion. A collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting in aid of the above object.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC-PRESSURE plates for artificial teeth. Any one can discover its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Call and examine. Established 22 years. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP-YACHT ISLAND FAWN, 19 tons, very fast and in complete order; will exchange for good land or securities. Apply to Mr. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, trustworthy Protestant woman, for general housework; is a good, plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit and good, plain pastry; neat, obliging, strong and willing to work; understands the care of milk and butter, and will go any distance in the country or would go to Brooklyn; well used to country work. Any one requiring a faithful, conscientious person, will apply at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable, steady, sober man, who is well experienced in his business and has the best of recommendations. Any note, or call for L. C., will be promptly attended to at No. 718 Broadway, or No. 375 6th-av., corner of 23d st. Can be seen, for 2 days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; the one as cook; understands baking; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waiting, and assisting the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required; no objection to Brooklyn; call for two days, at No 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by one active and capable, who has got the best of City reference; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. C., Waiter, No. 811 Broadway, at Mrs. Corwin's, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECOMMENDED young woman to do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the other as nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 295 Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place, would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a German who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is acquainted with the City; is a competent and careful driver. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A MOST EXPERIENCED girl, a situation as regular laundress; does up shirts in a most magnificent style, finery and fluting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment, either as coachman or farmer. Understands the business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family as first-class cook. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 207 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., close by 1st-av. Can be seen there this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to take the care of a horse, and to fill up his time in the house. No objections to the country. Can have good reference. Apply at No. 30 West 21st-st., 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first-class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., Daily Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., Times office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 43d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITUATION as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, desires a situation in City or country—latter preferred; does not wish to say much for himself, but refers to his last employer in this City, who will testify to his capabilities in regard of driving and care of his carriages and treatment of horses generally; likes to get a first-class place; good home more desirable than high wages; not fond of changing. Also, by his cousin, a place on a farm; can milk, drive oxen, and a good judge of farming in general. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, experienced young women; one is a cook, washer and ironer, who is neat and economical in her kitchen, and is entirely competent to discharge her duties; the other is a chambermaid and waitress or nurse; will be found perfectly competent and trustworthy. Both know how to fill and appreciate good places. Any person requiring the above and desiring domestics with first-class references, will call at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; does the plain sewing and baby's washing, if required; wages $6; City or Brooklyn. Gives excellent City reference. Also, her niece, as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st., 2d floor, room No. 5, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, whom he has found most trustworthy and competent. He came to the advertiser well recommended with several years' reference. Any family requiring such a man will find him by applying to Mr. WALKE, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a good young woman as nurse, and assist in chamberwork; she has lived in the present place over two years and discharged her duty well. Can be seen at her present employer's between the hours of 10 and 2, No. 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR SMART, tidy Protestant girls, two English and two Scotch, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses; also for a large number of as smart girls as can be found in the City with good reference, at WESLEY & CO'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMILY, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WTNTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMBERMAID and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 at No 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

ANY LADY INTENDING TO TRAVEL TO California, or elsewhere, or residing permanently in any part of this country, who may desire the companionship of a young lady capable of combining thorough instruction in French with every endeavor to prove herself generally useful and agreeable, can secure her services, together with satisfactory references, by addressing "NIL DESPERANDUM," Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post-Office, giving genuine name and location.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.—LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., wishes to procure a situation for a gardener of character and capacity; is a desirable man to any party having an opening for one.

HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN LADY OF unexceptionable reference and address, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; has had experience in the management of a household, and would have no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 332 Broadway.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY, or a single man, competent to take charge of a small farm near the City. The proprietor's chief object is the cultivation of fruit. No one need apply unless they are good practical farmers, and have a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of fruit trees and are temperate, industrious and have good testimonials as to character and ability. Address JOHN RYDER, *New-York Times* Office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SERVANT, AS COOK, washer and ironer, and to do general housework, in a small family. None need apply but those that are competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 180 Canton-st., corner of Hanson-place, Brooklyn.

TO MUSICIANS.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE young woman at our works in New-Jersey, who understands music, to play on a small organ in the chapel on Sundays. If she can play the piano, she can soon learn the organ. A whole family might find employment at some of our different branches if they understand church music. Apply to
D. FELT & CO., No. 14 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN, ENGLISH, Scotch, or French girl, to take care of children, and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—A YOUNG MAN fully acquainted with the City retail and prescription business. Apply at No. 208 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, GRATIS!—The Instruction Book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No 765 Broadway. Prof. E. C. DUBOIS considering the hard times, and feeling indebted to the American people for their patronage, offers his services, free of expense, to those who wish to learn French; he will devote one hour to this purpose every Thursday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-six consecutive weeks. The first lesson will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—To avoid inconvenience, only 500 tickets for this course will be delivered. Apply daily at the above address.

CHORAL SINGING.—CLASSES OF LADIES and gentlemen for the cultivation of choral music, with elementary instructions, every Monday and Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the University, Washington square. Terms, $1 per month in advance. Those desirous of joining may call on Mr. GEO. LEACH, at the University from 3 to 5 o'clock. An afternoon class forming.

A LADY, THE PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURISHING School for young ladies, in Brooklyn, would like to receive two boarding pupils into her family, where all the advantages of a home, as well as an opportunity to acquire a thorough and accomplished education may be enjoyed. French is spoken in the family. Terms reasonable. Address W. A., Brooklyn.

$10 BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Dolbear's Commercial Academy No. 609 Broadway, offers unusual facilities to gentlemen or boys wishing to prepare practically for special or general business. Book-keeping is taught practically on plans of real business. One $10 seat vacant. Regular terms $25 for the full commercial course.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE. JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER TO GIVE PRIVATE lessons in the French language to the advertiser. One who could devote an hour or so every Sunday would be preferred. Address, stating terms, C. B. H., Times office.

DANCING MASTER WANTED.—A YOUNG gentleman understanding dancing somewhat, wishes to perfect himself in the same, and desires to take lessons at his teacher's residence, with a pianist, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, after 8 o'clock. A respectable master will please address, stating accommodations and terms, ART, Union-square Post-Office, No. 831 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on 12th-st., near Broadway, 23 by 46; lot 23 by 106, in prime order; also the furniture, as the owner is going abroad. Price of house, $13,500; terms easy. For particulars and cards, apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale cheap, a new first-class brick house, brown-stone trimmings, 20x50, three stories, basement and sub-cellar, replete with all the modern improvements, situated in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. W. G. CREAMER, No. 12 Gold-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 63 DOWNING-st; a neat modern-built brick cottage, with a two-story extension, containing 11 rooms and cellar, nice yard; all in good order. Price $5,500; $2,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. Title perfect. Apply on the premises.

TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The three story brick house and lot No. 40 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., in prime order and complete with all the modern improvements—house 20.6x42 feet, with a basement extension of 8 feet, and covered piazza over extension—lot 98.9' deep. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 LOTS IN ONE OF THE most desirable locations in Brooklyn; the property is rapidly improving in value. Will be sold on favorable terms, or exchanged for improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 153 West 14th-st.; the lot is 25x120 feet; the house is newly painted and frescoed. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel F. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years, to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in East Chester, situated about 1¼ miles from the Bronxville station, on the Harlem Railroad, about 2 miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad, and about 3 miles from New-Rochelle. The house is nearly new, and commands a view of Long Island Sound. Good barn, carriage house, &c., together with about 40 acres of land, which is in a high degree of cultivation. For further particulars, apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 6 Barclay-st., or to WM. E. COLLIS, at No. 162 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT SOUTH BERGEN, 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry—House with one acre of ground, beautifully located, with necessary outbuildings, and desirable fruit and shade-trees, shrubbery, &c.; buildings nearly new, and in good order; house is two-story, 32 feet by 38 feet, with a wing and kitchen, and commands a splendid view of New-York Harbor and surrounding country; stages to and from Jersey City every few minutes. For terms, &c., apply to CHAS. H. VOORHIS, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL villa, situated on the Harlem River, in Westchester County; the lawn has a river front, with large shade and ornamental trees, a fine garden with vines and fruit trees; the house is handsomely furnished, and the situation accessible by boat and railroad at all hours; for a Summer residence it is unsurpassed. Apply to THOMAS N. SOTHER, No. 51 Liberty-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the town of Darien, on the New-Haven Road, half mile from the station, three from Stamford; a good cottage house, containing 8 rooms, garden, orchard and 14 acres of land, one of thrifty wood, pleasantly located, in view of the Sound; healthy, ground elevated; will be sold low for cash. For further particulars, inquire of S. R. FANSHAW, No. 363 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT PORTCHESTER, 28 miles from this City, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1¼ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 252 West 27th st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIDENCE on Grace Church-st., Rye, 5 minutes from dépôt, with 2½ acres of land or more, if purchaser desires. Price $8,000, with carriage house and barn. Also, to lease or sell, a house and one acre on same street, and small barn eligibly located. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. CROMWELL, No 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Westchester County, on the Albany Post Road, half way between Yonkers and Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, with 4 to 7 acres, with all the necessary out-buildings. Inquire of J. ODELL, near the premises, or No. 7 Madison av., New-York, before 10 o'clock. Persons wishing to look at the premises can do so by hack from the Yonkers Dépôt.

TO RENT AT YORKVILLE—ON EIGHTY-SIXTH-st., near 2d-av., a house containing 13 rooms, Croton water, with two acres of ground and good stable, fine trees, &c. Also, to rent or for sale, at Castleton, a brick house, 10 rooms, half acre of ground, handsome shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Eligibly situated, five minutes from dépôt; 12 acres of land, in good order; house is furnished in modern style. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st., or on the premises, to GEO. W. SMITH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES, IN Fairfield, Conn., between Southport and Fairfield, near the shore of the Sound, which has a fine beach, and commanding an extensive view of Long Island. A snug farm-house and commodious barns on the premises. Land of best quality and finely cultivated, and can be cut up into building lots, unrivaled in beauty and health for country residences. Will be sold entire or in parcels. Apply to E. JESUP, Southport, Vt., or FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, 22 miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad dépôt. On the farm is a large new house, two stories, with barn and other out-buildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 85 Pike-slip, in the store.

TWO FINE FARMS OF 103 AND 135 acres, situated in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale or exchange for unencumbered City property. Good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. A rare chance for any one wishing a farm. Apply to CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

ORANGE COUNTY—GRAZING OR DAIRY farm, 183 acres, inclosed with stone walls, springs in every lot, large 2-story frame house, and numerous barns and out-houses, two orchards, grafted fruit, &c., situated at Washingtonville, 10 miles from Newburg, 2 from dépôt.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON SHREWSBURY RIVER, near the Highlands, Ocean House, &c., containing 95 acres, pleasantly situated, good buildings. Will be sold low; two-thirds of purchase-money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Inquire of D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, up-stairs.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 1, shortly after leaving Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD WATCH, made by Roskell, Liverpool, No. 47,047; also, an old-fashioned gold chain, seal and key attached. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if the above property is restored to the owner, at No. 7 West 28th-st., or at No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST IN THE PARQUETTE, at the Everett Lecture, a small DIAMOND PIN; one diamond surrounded with black enamel. Please return it to No. 42 5th av., between 8 and 9 A. M., and 1 and 3 P. M.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

MME. BRICE, FROM PARIS, NO. 407 Broome-st., east side, has the honor to inform the ladies that she does up curtains like new; laces mended and done up in the best manner; anything spotted with ink, rust, or sea water will be cleaned without changing anything in the laces. Traders and importers may call and have theirs done up so that it could be sold for new, at reasonable rates.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

TO LET.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT FORT WASHINGTON TO LET.—A large family house, recently erected, with all the modern improvements and necessary out-buildings, and 10 acres of land. It is situated on the highest point of the island, perfectly healthy, and possessing the finest and most varied views of any spot within 30 miles of the City. It will be let furnished for one year, or unfurnished for three years. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No 94 Broad-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE splendid and spacious basement at the corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building, being handsomely fitted up, and having entrances both in Broadway and Cortlandt-st.; offers a rare chance for a restaurant—for such a business the location cannot be equalled in this City. For further particulars apply to M WILSON, corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—A THREE-STORY frame house, 40 by 32 feet, with a two-story extension in the rear. It contains fourteen rooms, and is finished in modern style, with gas and water, barn, stable and poultry-yard, nearly an acre of ground under good cultivation, with a variety of fruit trees. Is situated on high ground in the most desirable part of Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Apply to J. C. JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is of brown stone and four stories high, contains all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, &c. The furniture, which is very elegant and quite new, and has been made in the best cabinet ware-houses in the City, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-STORY building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT 3½-STORY BRICK house, in the upper part of the City, containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with a bath-room, and Croton water and gas throughout—respectably located. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately! Inquire at No 245 9th-av., corner of 26th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 294 WEST TWENTIETH-st, pleasantly situated, fronting the ground of the Theological Seminary. Has all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately, if desired. Inquire of T. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st., or at No. 816 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE TWO-STORY building, situated at No. 212 Grand-st., between Elizabeth and Mott sts. The store is 100 feet deep. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND STORY AND LOFTS OF STORE No. 38 Maiden-lane. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT STORE NO. 89 Liberty-st. Apply to C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE STORES, NOS. 146 and 148 Nassau-st., in the Tract House. Apply to
O. R. KINGSBURY, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. J. HALL, on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE advertiser desires to rent his well-furnished house to a small genteel family. If agreeable, this family, of four persons, would board with the tenant, for which a full consideration would be made. Location near Broadway and 27th-st. Address, with real name and references, C. C., Box No. 1,861 Post Office.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT TO LEASE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—That popular and commodious hotel and restaurant at No. 14 Beekman-st., one door from Nassau, known as "Savery's Temperance House." Possession on or about March 15 if desired. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3; or to R. C. MORSE, at the *Observer* Office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort-st. This lot being near the intersection of the Bowery renders it desirable for improvements. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. (Possession immediately.)

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT ON Broadway, in Appleton's Building. The subscribers having made large additions to their building are prepared to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms and offices suitable for all kinds of business. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO IRON AND STORAGE MEN.—TO RENT, or the lease for sale, which has eight years to run, the Storage and Iron Yard, on South and Water sts., between Catherine and Market sts., formerly occupied by John Bacon & Son. Inquire of JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON 32D-ST., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill. Is one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also, a large room 40 by 102 feet, suitable for a Lodge or meetings. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

PICTURE GALLERY TO LET—FROM THE 1st of May next, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., about 75 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 13th-st. Apply No. 24 Maiden-lane, to ROOSEVELT & SON.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, in exchange for a very desirable residence in Elizabeth, N. J. Has a very fine garden, abundance of choice fruit, water, gas, bath, furnace, &c. Will be exchanged for a house and lot in the City, value not to exceed $11,000. Apply to W. DE GROOT, No. 180 Front-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SUBSTANTIAL 3-story and basement house, with all the modern improvements in any respectable part of the City. Address HOME, Box No. 232 Post-Office, stating price, terms, location, and full particulars.

WANTED—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, WITH A house on one, situated on the Easterly side of the City, in the Xth Ward. Any person having such will hear of a purchaser by addressing B., at the *Times* office, with name and full particulars.

STEAM POWER WANTED—OF SMALL amount, and some free steam, and room in a basement, first floor, or under a shed, at moderate rent, in this City. Apply to G. A. S., office of this paper.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED BARGAIN.—A 7-octave, double-carved mouldings, carved legs, grape pattern, pearl keys, fully warranted piano, $500 style, will be sold, for cash, for $285. Second-hand pianos from $20 to $208. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXCELLENT piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 15[illegible] West Broadway, near Canal-st.

REMOVALS.

SOLOMON & HART
Have removed their stock of Upholstery, Paper-Hangings, Window-Shades and General Furnishing Goods from No. 243 Broadway to their new and capacious establishment, No. 369 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.

REMOVED.—JAMES LITTLE & CO., DRAPERS and Tailors, have removed from No. 412 Broadway to No. 671 Broadway, Lafarge House. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their customers and the public. All orders intrusted to them will be executed with ability and dispatch.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN P. VANROSSUM, NO. 35 CEDAR-st., offers for sale the following articles of his own importation and selection: Havana cigars, various and choice brands; Holland gin, fine brandies, old Jamaica rum, Scotch and domestic whiskies, port, sherry, and claret wines, Burgundies, hocks, Sauternes, and Champagne, which he will supply at moderate prices, and in quantities to suit.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

OYSTERS AND WING'S.—THERE IS NOTHING but WING'S Farina Crackers which will give that delightful taste to oysters known as Oysters and Wing's.

It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters appear altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with WING'S Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocer for WING'S Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING." The Wholesale Dépôt is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, and FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a private collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, water colors and drawings. Among them will be found specimens from Talbot, T. A. Richards, S. Coleman, J. W. Casilear, Geo. H. Hall, Bellows, Shattuck, Lewis, of Philadelphia, Boutelle, Carter, W. M. Brown, Brewerton, Williamson, Moran, Kock, Weber, Johnson, Bergmank, Sontag, Hamilton, Selger, D. Brackelaer, Van Hogan, Molemace, Van Elten, Onder, Keyde, Louis Lang, Russell, Smith, Bott, Olls and others.

Also, some water colors, pastels and Sepia drawings, by Hutchings, of Boston, Moran, Dibden, Fish, Sebron, Waterston and Montague.

Also, about 20 pictures just received from Florence, fine copies from the old masters.

This elegant collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and amateurs.

The pictures will be on exhibition, with catalogue, from Tuesday morning until day of sale.

E. H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE OF the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-YORK—Four lots northwest corner of 3d av. and 11th-st., 97.6x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN—No. 120 North 4th-st., gore 39 feet front and 16 rear.

NEWTOWN—The Mills farm, of 161 acres, at Middle Village, five miles from Williamsburg on the Jamaica turnpike; 30 acres salt meadow on Flushing Creek, and nine acres of woodland. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 42 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story house, large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a stone stable with stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fence. The land is of the best quality, and suitable for gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars apply to JESSE C. SMITH, referee, No. 74 Wall-st., or CHAS B. HART, plaintiff's attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.; and for maps, to the Auctioneer, No. 24 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 127 East 19th-st., near 2d av., handsome household furniture, the property of a family removing to the country, consisting of velvet carpets, matting, lace curtains and cornices, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, tête-à-têtes, &c., covered in crimson and brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, ivory pearl inlaid chess-table, superb Parian group, mantel ornaments, centre-table with marble top, rich bronze and ormolu chandeliers, mahogany parlor suites, in hair cloth, book stand, embroidered curtains, &c., oil paintings, bedroom, Brussels, and three-ply carpets, mahogany bed-steads, marble top bureaus, chairs, imitation rosewood chairs, maple and cottage furniture, beds, mattresses, Turkey curtains, black walnut furniture, marble-top bureaus, &c., china, glass, kitchen ware, &c., and other valuable furniture not enumerated. Sale without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG (NOW BROOKLYN) PROPERTY, WITH WATER GRANT AND LAND UNDER WATER, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable plot of land, situate on Water-st., Brooklyn, between Grand and South First sts., together with the bulkhead and water grant, and land under water in front of the same, on the East River—said lot being 75 feet in width by 170 feet in depth, be the same more or less.

The above property is well located, near the Grand st Ferry, and is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, a very large stock of furniture, of various kinds, including sofas, couches, bookcases, marble-top centre and card do., French and Gothic bedsteads, French plate mirrors, very rich engravings, one very fine billiard table, one second-hand piano-forte, together with 500 curl maple chairs, 200 washstands, and toilets, 100 eight-day clocks, cottage bedsteads, hat-stands, rosewood bookcases, &c., &c. All the above-named goods will be disposed of to the highest bidder, and must be removed immediately after the sale. Dealers and all others will find this a favorable opportunity to purchase for the Spring supply.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture all made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, southwest corner of Cedar-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will include in their sale of FRIDAY, Feb. 5, a stock of ready-made clothing, of superfine quality, cloths, cassimeres, silks, serges, piece goods, &c., &c., all to be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of a receiver duly appointed to close an estate.

A large and desirable assortment of staple and fancy dry goods will be included in the same sale, to which the attention of all cash buyers is invited.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st., the entire stock of fancy goods imported expressly for the holidays, consisting, in part, of fans, gilt goods, perfumery, jet goods, porte-monnaies, opera glasses, dressing cases, card cases, brushes, combs, &c., traveling bags, canes, umbrellas, glass show cases, counters, shelving, &c. The above goods are all of the best quality, and sold only on account of the building being removed to rebuild.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern, (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware, &c.,) an extensive invoice German goods, American goods, clocks, &c. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*. Also, 468 doz. files, assorted, from 4½ to 14 inches; 89 doz. web saws; 50 doz. compass saws, pliers, nippers, compasses, &c. Also, 4 cases handled hatchets, 50 doz. axes in boxes. Terms cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, FEB. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, mahogany and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas and sofa bedsteads, lounges, mahogany, marble-top centre, card and dining tables; chairs, two counters, 40 benches, Brussels and ingrain carpets; also, a lot of fancy goods, work-boxes, furs, jewelry, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.

THE TRADE, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND others in want of good furniture, should attend the sale THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at 494 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.

ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Oothout, and Mr. CHARLES P. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr. WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Said store is eligibly situated; has done a good business for 21 years. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find it to their advantage to call on RAYNOR & POSTS, Bellport, L. I. Also, a good two-story dwelling-house, in complete order, by WM. RAYNOR.

TO PHYSICIANS, &c.—A VERY ELEGANT Drug Store for sale, in a good location for business, Brooklyn. The late proprietor practiced in the store upward of six years, and there is a good connection. There is an excellent stock of medicine, drugs, and perfumery. Address Mr. HARTLEY, Box No. 2,027 N. Y. Post-Office.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business for fifteen years, with a good class of customers, would sell their stock, (which is small,) with lease of store and good-will of the business. Address Box No. 2,085 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, TOGETHER WITH the entire stock and fixtures of the Old Star Hotel, Nos. 60 and 62 Lispenard-st., better known as H. E. Riell's. For further particulars inquire of JAMES MARINER, No. 169 Broadway, Rooms. Nos 20 and 21, or of THOMAS P. WAY, Washington market.

TO BUILDERS.—3,153 FEET DRAB BUILDING Stone, of good quality and size, on the wharf foot of 14th-st., North River, for sale by

P. I. NEVIUS & SONS, No. 11 South st.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, wishes to enter into some good business already established. Grocery or provision preferred. Address J. T. H., Box No. 3,557 Post Office.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.—Office, No. 151 Market-st., Newark. Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance, per statement, Jan. 1, 1857			$2,484,512 18
Received for Premiums during the year	$537,144 78		
Received for Interest during year	152,873 21		
Received for Annuity Bonds	5,000 00		
Total Receipts for 1857			$695,017 99
Paid Claims, by death, unpaid Jan. 1, 1857	$53,000 00		
Paid Claims, by death, of the year, 1857*	145,114 95		
P'd Policies surrendered	30,997 43		
Paid Salaries, Postage, Taxes, Exchange, &c.	21,717 64		
P'd Commissions to Ag'ts	33,601 78		
P'd Physicians Fees	2,981 50	$287,413 30	407,604 69
			$2,892,116 87
Paid Dividends during the year			148,791 14
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1858			$2,743,325 73

* Amount unpaid, not due, and awaiting proofs of death, $70,400 00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$66,716 29	
Newark City 7 per cent. Bonds	22,000 00	
Albany City (N.Y.) 6 per ct. Bds.	25,000 00	
Troy City (N.Y.) 6 per cent Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn City (N.Y.) 6 pr. ct. Bds.	65,000 00	
Annuity Bd. of State of Mass.	800 00	
Bonds & Mortgages on Real Estate worth double amount loaned	1,499,851 43	
Prem. Notes, drawing 6 pr. ct. int.	984,205 23	
Real Estate	26,278 98	
Loans on Scrip	6,553 51	
Premiums, Notes, and Cash, in course of transmission	21,920 29	$2,743,325 73
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1858		$2,743,325 73
Total amount of Dividends paid to date		1,006,598 71
Total amount of Claims, by death, p'd. to date		1,704,349 55

The Directors, having reserved the value of all policies in force and all obligations against the Company, have, from the surplus, declared a dividend of 35 per cent. on the premiums paid at the table rates, to those policies in force issued prior to January 1st, 1857, (except term policies,) without interest: in Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company for premiums.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the tenth dividend (that declared January 1st 1856) to be paid to the members when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1858. Those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as cash in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

ROBERT L. PATTERSON,
CHARLES S. MACKNET,
LEWIS C. GROVER,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
HENRY MCFARLAN,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
EDWARD A. STRONG,
JOHN R. WEEKS,
ANDREW S. SNELLING,
RANDALL H. GREEN,
JOEL W. CONDIT,
NEHEMIAH PERRY.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, New-York.
JOS. P. BRADLEY, Mathematician.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Attorney and Counsel.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, N. Y.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William st.,
New York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, JR., PR., WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKSON CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.

WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $60,000 of Mercer County Illinois; $40,000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

INTEREST—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall st., on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$5,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on first-class City improved property. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by

E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1856,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Coupons, past due, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Wm. H. Russell,
A. C. Downing,
G. B. Lamar,
Wm. B. Duncan,
N. H. Wolfe,
Isaac Townsend,
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Denning Duer,
J. Steward, Jr.
Robt. B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
Edwd. C. Center,
Josiah Oakes,
Jos. Gallaudet, Jr.
Jas. M. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
George T. Adee,
John J. Astor, Jr.,
Fred. A. Delano,
Joseph Howland,
Dan. Drake Smith,
Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,
Robert S. Hone,
Saml. V. Hoffman,
J. Anthony, Jr.,
J. P. G. Foster,
John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.,
Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FOR the last six months, has been declared, payable on and after 8th February next. By order

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, marbles of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fibers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
8 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the alleged abuses in the Street Department; also, the subject of fraudulent assessment on the property owners of the City.

No parties will be heard until their petitions are first presented to the Board of Aldermen, with a detailed statement of all the facts, duly verified, together with a reference as to how evidence can be obtained to substantiate the charges contained therein.

THOS. W. ADAMS, }
THOS. STEPHENS, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee on Frauds.
JAMES OWENS, }
WM. TUCKER, }

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, Feb 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 City Hall. The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee:

James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terrence Keon, K. Wallach, Trustee for the Congregation. Shara Hasamond; George Raub, First Free-Will Baptist Church, Wm. Bundwin, Jacob Harsen, William S. Mayo.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee on Assessments.
GEORGE STARR, }

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1857.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 1st inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON,
HENRY L. HART,
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
WILLIAM RADFORD,
ABM. FRAZEE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN SHOTWELL,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next Election, JOHN CASTREE, JOHN W. ANDREAS, and ZIMRI WEST.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board on the same day, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,

ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,168 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.

ja27-1aw6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are requested to attend.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee.
JOHN LYNES, }

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 16½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A LIGHT CANADIAN Pony, about 14 hands high, of first-rate build, sound, kind and young; is a good, prompt traveler, either to saddle or harness. Price, $125. Can be seen at RYERSON & HOWARD'S stable, corner 13th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 24......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 5......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
North Star...Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to

ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New York at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M. for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elisabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5¾ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 6:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the vital fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the worst cases of scrofula, have established its reputation as the very best and safest remedy that can be used. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

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HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 196 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large size cases carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S RED DROP THOROUGHLY roots out every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal diseases in an incredibly short time. All others drive the disease into the blood. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to other remedies. The genuine is to be had only at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. One dollar a vial, with the Doctor's new medical book.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between HOYT & BEVANS expires this day by limitation and mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. NELSON W. HOYT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. SIDNEY B. BEVANS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general produce commission business, at the new store, No. 181 Reade st. SIDNEY B. BEVANS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES MARSHALL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed.

JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY,
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.

E. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, for the manufacturing of Piano-fortes, at the late stand of L. P. CUMMINGS, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Signed, L. P. CUMMINGS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. A. V. CANFIELD.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES H. GROVESTEEN and WILLIAM TRUSLOW, under the firm name of GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, has been dissolved; and the undersigned is alone authorized to collect the firm debts, and to close its affairs. WILLIAM TRUSLOW,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858. No. 89 2d-av., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CONKLIN & SACKETT expired on the 1st inst. W. L. CONKLIN continues his long established Merchant Tailoring and Clothing business at No. 8 Bowery.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,

Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM B. KIRKLAND and WILLIAM VON SACHS against JOSEPH CAMPBELL and CHARLES CARO.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and fifty eight dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

The complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1858.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

ja7-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD HABICH AND RICHARD THACKRAY against TURROGUE RAMEAU and SEPTIMUS RAMEAU.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not Ser.)—To TURROGUE RAMEAU and SEPTIMUS RAMEAU, defendants:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 96 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 22, 1857.

THADDEUS H. LANE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1857.

THADDEUS H. LANE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

d31-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON and LOUISA M. his wife, against WILLIAM M. THORP.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, on the 2d day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-street, Jauncey-court, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1858.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

4f-1aw6wTh* No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES BARRY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not Ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest from the 12th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this suit.—Dec. 12, 1857. JENNESS & WATSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been, this day, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,

ja28-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com not Ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars with interest from the 1st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Jan. 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,

ja28-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY against ABEL H. STILLWELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To said defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 66 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty one dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 11, 1857.

JENNESS & WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Jan 27, 1858. JENNESS & WATSON,

ja28-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—MOSES S. SALTER, Plaintiff against MARY SALTER, Defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant, MARY SALTER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, this day, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 143 Fulton-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Dec. 26, 1857.

ja7-1aw6wTh* WILLIAM DODGE, Plaintiff's Att'y.

BY ORDER OF HON. P. SHELDON ROOT, County Judge of the County of Oneida, N. Y. Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of WILLIAM WEST, of Utica, in the County of Oneida aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, at his office, in Utica aforesaid, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, according to the provisions of the statute concerning voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.—Dated Dec. 14, 1857.

WILLIAM WEST, insolvent,
By RICHARDSON & SCHROEPPEL,
d17-1aw10wTh his Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. Henry L. Potter, an insolvent debtor, notice first published Dec. 24, 1857. Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry E. Davies one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at his chambers in the City Hall of said City, on the 9th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. d24-1aw10wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

ANN E. CHURCHMAN, }
JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.
d10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSURNCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb 3, 1858.

4f-1aw6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 153 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.

au27-1aw6mTh* JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.

s24-1aw6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA, }
ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.
d17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

d17-1aw6mTh LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 159 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.

d2-1aw6mTh* EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

The Commissioners of Education met last evening, the President, Mr. Neilson, in the Chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, a number of communications were received and appropriately referred. Among them were:

One from the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, requesting that a new Primary School be erected in One Hundred and Eighty-second-street.

One from the School Officers of the Second Ward, asking permission to advertise for proposals for altering Ward School No. 12.

One from the School Officers of the Twenty-second Ward, asking for the erection of a new School-house.

One from the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward, also asking for a new School-house in the upper part of that Ward, on a site belonging to the School-house; and

One from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, asking that a new Grammar School be built.

Mr. Davenport declined to serve on the Committee on Normal Schools. His resignation was accepted.

Dr. Ranney also declined to serve on the Committee on Salaries and Offices, to which he had been appointed by the Chair.

Mr. R. L. Waterbury again submitted his proposal to lecture to the public schools on Natural History, or $5 a lecture.

A communication was received from the proprietor of Cannon's heating apparatus, asking the Board to adopt his hot-water furnaces in the public schools.

These were referred.

The President announced that a number of warrants for appropriations had been submitted to him for signature, which he had not felt authorized in signing. Among these was one for $50 for a marble tablet for a school in the Sixth Ward, one for $100 for preparing plans for a school for the Twenty-first Ward, and one for salary for an evening school teacher of the Twentieth Ward.

The first of these was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the President was instructed to sign the second and third.

The reason assigned by the President for refusing to sign the warrant for the second of these bills was, that the duty of preparing plans properly devolved on Mr. McVey, the School Superintendent.

It was stated, however, by Mr. Davenport, that the plans had been drawn in 1856, before the office of School Superintendent was created.

The President explained that the motive of his refusal to sign the third of these warrants was a complaint against the teacher for having received a gift from his scholars, the penalty of which is a forfeiture of salary.

One of the Twentieth Ward Commissioners moved that the penalty be remitted, alleging ignorance of the by-law on the part of the teacher. This, together with a letter of explanation and apology from the teacher himself, was effectual with the Board in procuring a dismissal of the complaint and a remission of the penalty.

The President was instructed to sign the warrant for the payment of $1,800 for furnishing stone and heating apparatus to School-house on corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C.

A resolution offered by a member of the Evening School Committee, expressing their regret at Mr. Davenport's resignation, their sense of his past services, and their confidence in his ability, was adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Elections reported that the appointments of John Casey as School Inspector for the Fourth Ward, and Nelson J. Waterbury as School Trustee for the Twentieth Ward, have been in every respect properly conducted, and moved that they be confirmed by the Board. Carried.

An effort was made to procure payment of a bill presented on behalf of the agent of the Evening School Committee, appointed by that Committee. The matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Warren, from the Committee on Finance, complained that no record of the proceedings of the Finance Committee could be discovered since the 10th of June, 1857, which was contrary to a by-law of the Board. The present Committee had been very much embarrassed by not knowing that papers ought properly to belong to them, and their report would, therefore, be brief. He offered a recommendation from the Committee to the effect that the salary of the Clerk be increased from January to $2,800 per annum, on condition that he vacate the rooms now appropriated for his family in the Commissioner's building, and instructing the Committee on Repairs to furnish the Janitor with rooms in the building for its better security, and to procure the necessary alterations to be made.

Mr. Green vindicated the Finance Committee from any charge of dereliction of duty, and declared that, although he was in favor of sustaining all the by-laws, yet compliance with this in every case would be impossible. He thought the Committee exhibited an extraordinary facility for discovering work where none was referred to them, and a remarkable infelicity in finding papers on which they were required legitimately to act. The matter of the present report, he was satisfied, had never been before the Board, and never, therefore, could have been referred to the Committee. He was desirous to know by what authority the report now presented was offered.

Mr. Warren and others explained that the proposition was not made by way of a report, but as a recommendation.

A motion to lay it on the table was lost.

A motion to adopt was carried by a large majority.

The Chair explained that all the papers sent to the late Finance Committee had been acted on.

Mr. Warren offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That article 17 of the by-laws of the Board (which establishes the Normal schools) be rescinded.

Resolved, That no more scholars shall be received into the Saturday Norman (Normal?) schools, and, at the end of the present year, said school shall cease to exist.

Resolved, That hereafter, from this time, this Board will not recognize any one to be hereafter appointed as a teacher in the Grammar schools unless he or she shall be eighteen years of age, and who has also the requisition hereinafter named; and that no pay shall be allowed to any one in the said schools who has not complied with the said requisitions.

Resolved, That there shall continue to be a daily Norman (Normal?) school, to which all residents of this City who desire to become teachers in the public schools shall be admitted, free of any charge for instruction, such schools to be under the supervision of the Committee on Normal Schools, of this Board, subject to such rules and regulations as the Board may determine.

Resolved, That, in any new appointments to be made, or in any advance in position in the rank of teachers in the Grammar Schools, the local Boards of the Ward shall nominate the person or persons, and such nomination shall be handed to the City Superintendent, when the applicant for the position shall be examined as to his or her qualifications for the position by the City Superintendent—the Principal of the Male Normal School, if the applicant be a male—and one of the Principals of the Male Department of Grammar Schools, to be nominated for that purpose by the President of the Board of Education; and in case the applicant be a female, she is to go through an examination before the City Superintendent, the Principal of the Female Department of the Normal School, and a Principal of the Female Department of a Grammar School, to be appointed by a President of the Board of Education. Such nominations shall be made by the President of the Board at the first stated meeting in each month, and the same principal shall not serve longer than one month at a time. These names shall be sent, by the Clerk of the Board, to the City Superintendent, who shall notify every applicant to appear in his room for such examination. And in case said applicant shall be of the *age of* 18 *years*, and receives a certificate of capacity from a *majority* of said examiners, he or she may be appointed by the local Board of the different Wards. The certificate of qualification, or a certified copy thereof, shall be left with the Clerk of this Board, to be preserved by him, and placed before the Committee on Teachers, at their meetings, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to report to the Board if they know of any infringement of this rule.

Resolved, That in so far as age, and that only, is concerned, the above resolution shall not apply to any one now engaged as a teacher in the Grammar Schools.

These resolutions elicited a multitude of resolutions, amendments, and counter-amendments. Ultimately a motion of Mr. Williams was adopted, which provided for the reference of each of the subjects of which the resolutions treated, to the Committee having that matter in charge, viz.: the Committee on By-Laws, Normal Schools and Teachers.

Mr. Warren offered another set of resolutions, providing that the male and female Principal and Vice-Principal of each of the schools in the City be called on to report immediately to the Board, as to the condition of their school buildings, and the facilities for safe exit to the pupils, in the event of sudden alarm.

An amendment was offered to the effect that instead of Principals and Vice-Principals, the word "Inspectors" be inserted.

The amendment was seconded.

Mr. Green explained that the Inspectors were required by law to perform the duty which Mr. Warren's resolutions required of the principals.

Several other members objected to the resolutions on various grounds.

It was moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

The motion was withdrawn, in order to give Mr. Warren an opportunity of stating his reasons for offering the resolution.

Mr. Warren said that within a recent period he had visited 25 of our public schools, and he found every one of them in need of repair, and that in one case the danger was threatening—the wall being 15 inches off the plumb.

Mr. Green demanded of Mr. Warren that he give the names of the schools which he knew to be in a dangerous condition, in order that the Board might know the school officers who were so grossly derelict in duty and have the danger removed immediately.

Mr. O'Grady, of the First Ward, stated that an accident had occurred to one of the schools in that Ward, which, though not followed by any serious consequences, had clearly shown the unsafe condition of the flues, the woodwork in some places being scorched; and the stairs, he was satisfied, were quite too narrow.

Mr. White moved that the resolution be divided and each branch of it referred to the proper Committee; that is, one to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and the other to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

Several members called on Mr. Warren to specify the schools to which he had alluded, on the ground that the publication of his statement would act like a fire-brand on the whole community.

A number of substitutes were suggested for Mr. Warren's resolutions, and debated at length.

Mr. Warren denied having said that every one of the 24 or 25 schools he had visited were unsafe. He did not mean his remarks as to their condition, to apply further than the staircases, and declared that the teacher of one of the Eighteenth Ward schools had assured him that the wall was fifteen inches off the plumb, and that he never entered the building in the morning without dread of an accident occurring. He had visited schools in the Eleventh, Fourth, Seventh, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and was informed by teachers, or officers, that, in case of fire, the staircases would not give a safe egress to the pupils.

Mr. Monteith said that the safety of all the Public Schools in the City, with one solitary exception on the East side, had been testified to by the highest authority, in a published certificate, viz., the Fire Department of New-York.

Mr. White, of the Eleventh Ward, Mr. Cobb, of the Seventh, and other members, declared that in their respective Wards they had examined all the schools, and found them perfectly safe.

Mr. White's motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, and Warming and Ventilation was put to the Board, and lost.

Mr. Green, as a substitute for the other modes proposed for the disposal of the subject, moved that Mr. Delamater, Mr. —— and Mr. McVey, the School Superintendent, be appointed by the Board as a commission to examine thoroughly all the schools in the City, and report to the Board.

This was opposed on the ground of expense, and as requiring too long a period.

Subsequently Mr. Green withdrew Mr. Delamater's name, on the ground that he was a school officer of the Sixteenth Ward.

Mr. Green's substitute was lost.

Mr. Williams offered a resolution as a substitute, which directed the Commissioners to make the necessary investigations into the schools in their respective Wards.

This proposition was accepted by a large majority.

Mr. Benedict opposed its adoption, on the ground that the Inspectors were bound to perform the duty.

The word "Inspectors" was on motion inserted in Dr. Williams' resolution, instead of the word "Commissioners," and in that form the resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned at 9¼ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WISHING DAGUERREOTYPES.

By experience we can recommend the lovers of the Daguerreotype to Anson's, No. 589 Broadway, as it is the only place to procure this imperishable picture in all its beauty and clearness; and it is the *only* establishment where the daguerreotype is made exclusive of any other picture. Those wishing to secure a lasting impression will do well to repair at once to the head-quarters of Anson, the Daguerreotypist, No. 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

The Proof of the Pudding—The proverb tells us—is in devouring the bag, but the proof of a good drama, of a really American one, may be found in the throngs and throngs of people who crowd to see it, as they do every night to see "The Pioneer Patriot" at Barnum's Museum, and to applaud it entirely beyond all conception of enthusiasm. Such shouts of delight are seldom heard now-a-days. Repeated to-night.

[Advertisement.]

"The Last Days of Pompeii."—This sterling drama is to be revived at Purdy's National Theatre, with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Hathaway, Miss Fanny Herring, and all the company in the cast. This will be followed by the local drama of "The Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau as *Mose*—the performance concluding with the farce of "The Persecuted Dutchman."

[Advertisement.]

Fredrick's Photographic Temple of Art—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. Moulton, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

For all Diseases of the Throat or Lungs—Wear an Oiled Silk Plaster, moistened with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar—relief will be immediate. Testimonials from Isaac V. Fowler, George Law, Simeon Draper, Wm. B. Townsend, Thurlow Weed, Esqs., and many others. Plasters, 25 cents; Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

For the Blood—Take J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, 12 for $1, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held Monday evening.

Alderman Bannan presented the following:

Whereas, It is in opposition to the spirit of our institutions to continue men in office by Legislative enactments beyond the time for which they were elected by the people, for if the principle is correct it would hold good to extend the time sixteen years; therefore,

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor and City Clerk be and they are hereby requested to petition the Legislature in behalf of this Common Council for a repeal of said law.

The introduction of this resolution caused considerable discussion. Finally, Alderman Kalbfleisch stated that it was in the handwriting of Senator Spinola, who he thought could be better employed in attending to his own duties. Alderman Bannan said the resolution was handed to him by Alderman Del Vecchio, and as there was no one to father it, a motion to lay on the table was carried. Ayes 16; Nays 14.

A resolution was adopted directing the Counselor to draft an act authorizing the Board to change the titles of such streets or avenues as may have synonymous names, and submit the same to the Board.

By resolution of Alderman Kalbfleisch, the Comptroller was authorized to pay outstanding claims of 1857 out of any unexpended moneys, applicable to said purposes for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.

LOCAL ASSESSMENTS.

By Alderman Pierson:

Whereas, At the last meeting of this Board a unanimous remonstrance was made against the law now being pressed by Senator Spinola in regard to local assessments in the city; and,

Whereas, Said remonstrance does not set forth fully the reasons why said law was deemed injurious to the interests of the city; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee of three to prepare a protest against said act and to report the same to this Board at its next meeting, to the end that the same may be forwarded to the Representatives of Kings County now in the State Legislature. Adopted—22 to 8.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday evening. The Keeper of the Penitentiary reported that he had, on the 1st inst., 340 prisoners under his charge: Males, 224; Females, 116.

On motion the Board proceeded to ballot for a Deputy Keeper of the County Penitentiary, and on the seventh ballot, Robert Thomas received a majority of the votes cast, and was declared elected.

A motion to lease the building, lately occupied by the Mechanics' Bank, for the use of the County Treasurer, was referred to a Committee to report particulars.

The Board adjourned to the 16th inst.

The Brooklyn Board of Education.

THE LATE PUBLIC SCHOOL CATASTROPHE—AN INVESTIGATION INSTITUTED.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held on Tuesday evening, Hon. Cyrus P. Smith in the Chair.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, Judge Greenwood said that, before the regular business was proceeded with, he hoped some action would be taken with reference to the recent Public School calamity. There being no objection made, he offered the following:

Whereas, One of the School-houses built under the direction of the Board was recently consumed by fire, and several of the children in attendance lost their lives in endeavoring to escape, and there is reason to believe that such fire was occasioned by a defect in the hot-air pipes or other apparatus connected with the furnace; while we deeply regret the calamity and sympathize with the afflicted parents in their loss, it is the duty of this Board to use every means in their power to secure, in future, the personal safety of both scholars and teachers, and also to allay public apprehension by ascertaining the condition of the School-houses as to the mode of their being heated, and of egress therefrom in case of danger or alarm. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to a Select Committee of five to inquire into the cause of the fire above-mentioned, and to examine or cause to be examined the heating apparatus of every School-house under the charge of this Board; and if in any case such apparatus shall be found in a dangerous state requiring immediate action, then that the Committee take all such measures as may in their opinion be necessary to render it safe: and also, that it be referred to the same Committee to examine the different School-houses with reference to the means of egress in case of sudden danger or alarm; and to report what measures, if any, are necessary to render egress more easy, with power also to call a special meeting of this Board to hear such report, if in their opinion it shall be necessary to do so.

A long discussion ensued, concerning the proper way to deal with this matter. The necessity of a more thorough examination into the causes of the late lamentable disaster, was generally conceded, and the great difficulty seemed to be, to ascertain how it could be done satisfactorily. Over two hours were spent in this inquiry, and finally the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

A communication was read, from Mr. N. T. Beers, asking the Board to appropriate $300, to pay the funeral expenses of the six children who lost their lives by the destruction of Public School House No. 14. This too, after some debate, was referred to the Special Committee.

Mr. Herries, Chairman of the Building Committee, during the debate, said he was anxious that every circumstance in connection with the late disaster should be brought to light.

On motion of Mr. Booth, Chairman of the Local Committee, $325 was appropriated, to pay for alterations of the stairways of Public School No. 5.

After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned.

Exceedingly Polite.—The Brooklyn Common Council, on Monday evening, adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to *request* the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to run their cars from Fulton Ferry as late as 2 o'clock P. M.

New Railroad Project.—A movement is on foot by property-holders in the Eastern District of Brooklyn and in Newtown, to apply to the present Legislature for authority to lay rail-tracks and run horse-cars between the two places named.

Brooklyn Normal School, Western District.—This school for the future will be held in Public School Building No. 1.

Serious Accident.—A boy 15 years old named James Hart, Tuesday evening, was crushed between an express wagon and a railroad car on Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and so severely injured that it is doubtful whether he will ever fully recover. He was taken to the drug store of R. H. Davies, corner of Fulton and Clinton streets, where immediate aid was rendered, and he was subsequently removed to the residence of his parents on Hoyt, near Atlantic-street, by the driver of the express wagon.

Suffocated.—John Robinson, a private watchman in the employ of Allen & McDougall, No. 19 Walter-street, Brooklyn, was suffocated in their jenny house, on Monday night. He got upon a boiler to warm himself, fell asleep and was suffocated by smoke from the furnace. Coroner Cozine held an inquest.

Thieves' Work.—Two thieves rode up to a store corner of Fulton and Pierpont streets, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, and stole a keg of butter, with which they made a successful escape, notwithstanding several persons who witnessed the transaction started in immediate pursuit of them.

Accident.—A boy named Frederick Bowers was run over by a man on horseback on Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, and had his skull fractured.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Marine Bank Affair.—Mr. Louis M. Van Elton, the President of the Marine Bank of Hoboken, who was arrested last week upon complaint of Messrs. Clark and Lyon, charged with embezzling the funds of the Bank, had an examination on Monday afternoon and evening, before Justice Crane, which resulted in his discharge. Mr. J. Dunn Littell, District-Attorney, appeared for the State, and Gen. E. R. V. Wright, for defendant. It appeared in evidence that the $380 36, alleged to have been embezzled by the defendant had been paid by the Cashier, at the order of the President (Van E.) for fitting up the Bank building and for refreshments had by the officers and directors of the institution. Justice Crane decided that there was no evidence that he had converted the funds in question to his own use.

A Large Dry Dock to be Built at Hoboken.—Messrs. W. W. Shippen & Co. have in contemplation and will soon commence the construction of a large Dry Dock at Hoboken. Its location will be between Second and Third streets, the spot now occupied by Mr. Allison's ship-yard. It will be built upon the principal of Stuart's Naval Dry Dock, and will be 400 feet long, 85 feet wide, and deep enough to accommodate vessels of 15 feet draft. The dock is to be built more especially with a view to the accommodation of steamboats which may be taken in there and repaired, without suffering the strain consequent upon going on the Sectional Dock or railways. There is to be a saw-mill and machine-shop in connection with it, and an engine with 300 horse power. It is expected that the dock will be completed by the first of July next.

Died in a Carriage.—A young man named Thomas McDonald, who had been for several years an employe in the National Hotel, New-York, where he had been for some time sick of consumption, was being taken on Monday afternoon to see a sister who resides on the Bergen Plank Road, below Jersey City, and when within a short distance of his sister's house he died in the carriage. Coroner McAnally of Jersey City held an inquest and gave a burial certificate.

Report of the Chief of Police.—Chief of Police Haines, of Jersey City, has made his report of arrests for the quarter ending February 1, by which it appears that the total number was 299. Of these, 7 were for burglary, 4 for grand larceny, 3 for passing counterfeit money, and the remainder for minor offences, including 195 for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Males, 205; females, 94. Their nativity was: United States, 55; Ireland, 222; England, 6; Scotland, 7; Germany, 7; Unknown, 2.

City Prison.—There were 106 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during the month of January for offenses, as follows: Drunkenness, 65; disorderly conduct, 6; robbery, 3; stealing, 5; assault, 5; malicious mischief, 5; vagrancy, 9; fighting, 4; attempted robbery, 3; forgery, 1. Of this number, 73 were born in Ireland, 11 in England, 8 in Germany, 16 in the United States, and 3 were colored persons.

Attempted Robbery of the Hoboken Post-Office.—The Hoboken Post-Office was entered by burglars about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but, fortunately, Postmaster White, who was sleeping in the back part of the building, awoke in time to frighten them away before they had secured any booty. Entrance was effected by taking out a panel in the front door.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3.

$3,000	Ia. State 5s	83¾	100	N.Y.C.R.R. ex div.	80½
1,000	Tenn State 6s,'90	89¼	50	do s60	80
15,000	Va. 6s	92	200	do opg	81
3,000	N. C. State 6s	94	150	do p & c	81
57,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	100	do opg	81¼
5,000	do b30	84¾	80	do p & c	81¼
1,000	N. Y. State 6s '67	110	100	do s30	81
8,000	N. Y. State 6s '73	115	200	do opg	81½
6,000	N. Y. Sate 6s '60	103	335	do p & c	81½
5,000	N. Y. S 5s '74	102¾	95	do s30	81½
2,000	City 6s '59	98½	400	do b60	82
1,400	do	98¼	50	do b30	81⅞
500	N. Y. C. R. R 6s	88½	629	Harlem Railroad	9
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100	25	do	8⅞
1,000	E. R. R. 1st m. b.	94	210	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11
3,000	E. R. 3d m. b. '83	79½	200	do s3	10⅞
6,000	E. R. R. bonds '75	55	200	Erie R. R. b7	23½
1,000	Hud. R. R.R. 3d m.	58	500	do s3	23½
5,000	Mich. C. R R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. S.F. C.B.	97¼	1000	do	23⅝
			150	do b30	23¾
9,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	95¼	391	Hud. R. R.R.	20
16,000	La C. & M.L.G.B	41	125	Read. R. R. s3	58¾
5,000	do b30	41	400	do s3	58⅞
5,000	Gal. & C. 2d m.B	83	200	do b10	59
75	Bank of St. of N. Y.	100	700	do b3	59
20	Bank of America	109	900	do	59
27	do	108¾	500	do s60	58½
38	American Ex. Bk.	102¾	100	do at30d	59
10	Imp. & Tra. Bank	100	22	Mich. Cen. R. R.	64
5	Artisans' Bank	77	53	Mich. So. & N.I.R.R.	19¼
20	Shoe & Leather Bk.	104	50	do s30	19¾
125	Penn. Coal Co	73	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	97
160	Cum. Coal Co	16	157	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80
100	do s30	16	50	do s10	80
300	do	16¼	63	do	80¼
100	do s60	16	150	do b30	80½
250	do s30	16¼	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41½
200	do	16½	1640	do	41¼
100	do b60	16¾	200	do s30	41¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co. b10	67¾	400	do b30	41½
150	do	67½	18	Sixth-av. R. R.	101
50	do s30	67	28	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	70¾
50	do s30	66½	22	do	70½
100	do s30	66	50	do b8	71
20	Mic. S. & N.I. prf. S'k.	34½	250	do	71
50	Panama R. R. b60	94	200	do b30	71¼
33	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	92	15	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	91
60,000	Mo. St. 6s	84½	100	N. Y. Cent. R.R. s60	81¼
50,000	do s60	84¼	6	do	81½
26,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90	89	50	do opg	81¾
10,000	Ill. Cent. RR Bs.	95½	50	do s3	81¾
5,000	Ill. F'd Bs. b60	90	100	do	81⅞
1,000	La C. & M.L.G. b's	40¼	300	do opg	82
10,000	do s10	40½	600	do b30	82
10	Artisans Bank	77	250	Erie R. R.	23
25	Imp. and Tra. Bank	100	250	do	24
50	Pa. Mail S. Co	67	250	Hudson River R. R.	26
50	do b30	67	350	Harlem Railroad	9
45	do	66½	100	Harlem R.R. Pref'd	18½
50	do s30	65⅝	200	Reading R. R. s3	58¾
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	112½	190	M. S. & N.I. R. R.	20
100	Cum. Coal Co.	17	35	M.S. & N. Ia. p. s'k.	34¼
25	do	17¼	500	Panama R. R.	93½
300	do	17⅜	100	Cleve. & To. R. R. s30	44¼
400	do	17½	15	do	44¼
215	La Ce. & M. R. R	11	300	do	44⅜
300	do s30	10¾	400	do s10	44⅜
100	do s3	10⅞	200	do b30	44½
50	Gal. & Chic. R.R.	80¼	100	do b30	44⅝
7	do	80			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,452	Little Miami R. R. Scrip	Int. add.	7½
$6,000	Clev., Painesville & Asht'a R.R.	Int. add.	80
$8,000	Terre Haute & Alton 2d mt. 8s.	Int. add.	35
$7,000	Milwaukee & Miss. R.R. 2d mt.	Int. add.	60
$2,000	Chicago & Miss. R. R. 2d mt. bds.	Int. add.	12½
$2,000	Cincinnati & Chicago R. R. 10s.	Int. add	27
$1,500	Illinois Central R. R. Construc'n.	Int. add.	92½
$2,000	New-York and Harlem 1st mort.	Int. add.	73½
$2,000	Watertown City, Wis. 8s.	Int. add.	38½
$2,000	Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	56½
$500	California State 7 ₱ cent. bonds.	Int. add.	72½
$2,000	Lee County, Iowa, 8s.	Int. add.	60
$3,000	Missouri 6s.	Int. add.	84½
$1,000	California 7s.	Int. add.	79½
$2,000	Tennessee 6s.	Int. add.	88½
$3,000	La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.	Int. add.	41
$1,000	City of Racine, (Wis.) 7s.	Int. add.	30
$2,000	Watertown City 8s.	Int. add.	31
$3,000	Milwaukee City 7s.	Int. add.	40½
$5,000	Missouri 6s.	Flat	84½
$75,000	Missouri 6s.	Flat	84½
[illegible]	Missouri 6s.	Flat	84¾
15 shares	Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		58½
5 shares	American Express Co		99½
5 shares	American Express Co		94
39 shares	Erie R. R.		23½
13 shares	Metropolitan Bank		103
15 shares	Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.		103½
10 shares	Pacific Fire Ins. Co.		123½
25 shares	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.		144¾
10 shares	Commonwealth Ins. Co.		95
20 shares	Broadway Fire Ins. Co.		121
35 shares	Bank of Commerce		101
10 shares	Importers' and Traders' Bank		100
20 shares	Phenix Bank		106
10 shares	American Exchange Bank		102¾
10 shares	Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.		100½
5 shares	American Express Co		94½
5 shares	American Express Co		93
25 shares	Pacific Mail Steamship Co		67
150 shares	LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.		10¾
5 shares	Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.		88½
4 shares	Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.		90½
100 shares	People's Bank		96½
100 shares	Milwaukee & Miss. R. R.		31½

Wednesday, Feb. 3—P. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the port of New-York, for the calendar month of January, having been completed officially at the Custom-house this afternoon, we are enabled to present our customary tabular statements, as well for the seven months of the Treasury year ending with and including January, as for January.

The entries of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for the month of January, 1858, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$4,170,017
Dutiable Goods, Warehoused	1,909,448
Free Goods	1,716,682
Total entries	$7,796,147
Against January, 1857	17,120,223
Decrease January, 1858	$9,324,076

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Bond during the month was $4,504,591. There was also entered in January Foreign Bullion and Specie to the value of $309,572.

The exports from the port of New-York, in the month of January, were:

In domestic produce	$4,208,306
Foreign reëxported	481,433
Specie	4,745,611
Total of all exports	$9,435,350
Against January, 1857	6,192,116
Increase January, 1858	$3,243,234

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export, and California gold tables, commencing with the current Treasury year, July 1, 1857, and comparing with the corresponding seven months of the previous Treasury year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$35,295,000	$25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
December	8,516,000	11,768,000
January	7,796,000	17,120,000
Total 7 months	$109,949,000	$121,284,000
Decreased Import this year		$11,335,000
Foreign Specie entered	$7,852,000	$1,976,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$4,274,000	$6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5,246,000	7,542,000
December	2,832,000	8,247,000
January	4,208,000	4,544,000
Total 7 months	$31,560,000	$46,022,000
Foreign reëxported	6,509,000	2,459,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	$3,628,000	$5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,739,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,239,000	2,956,000
December	7,535,000	1,779,000
January	4,746,000	1,308,000
Total 7 months	$26,707,000	$23,259,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$31,560,000	$46,022,000
Foreign reëxported	6,509,000	2,459,000
Specie	26,707,000	23,259,000
Total all exports	$64,776,000	$71,740,000

It will be seen, by an advertisement in another part of this paper, that a new Insurance Company,—to be called the Firemen's Fund Insurance,—is about to be organized in this City. The leading men of the Fire Department, and several prominent citizens, will coöperate in its establishment. The shares are fixed at ten dollars each. The capital is to be $150,000, divided into 15,000 shares. It is proposed to devote one half of the profits,—after paying seven ₱ cent. interest to the stockholders,—to the Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

Decreased Export this year	$6,964,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
November	1,121,792	2,774,844
December	1,172,392	2,381,969
January	1,641,474	4,537,378
Total 7 months	$17,987,023	$27,473,283

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857-8. From July 1.		1856-7. From July 1.	
July 12	$1,521,676	July 14	$1,705,301
July 27	1,458,043	July 15	85,460
Aug. 12	1,241,055	July 27	1,649,896
Sept. 3	1,593,557	Aug. 14	1,478,876
Oct. 4	1,268,734	Aug. 29	1,465,157
Oct. 16	1,664,200	Sept. 14	1,607,658
Nov. 4	1,464,457	Sept. 27	1,867,148
Nov. 16	1,176,086	Oct. 12	1,686,038
Nov. 29	1,744,572	Oct. 18	156,563
Dec. 14	2,278,333	Oct. 29	1,681,967
Dec. 27	2,020,537	Nov. 13	1,626,567
Jan. 13	1,607,440	Nov. 16	127,051
Jan. 27	1,555,779	Nov. 29	1,830,220
Total 7 mos.	$20,594,469	Dec. 13	1,599,600
		Dec. 15	266,888
		Dec. 28	1,671,569
		Jan. 13	1,260,177
		Jan. 28	1,168,510
		Total 7 mos.	$23,338,281

Decrease in receipts from California	$2,743,812
Increase in receipts from Europe	5,876,000
Net increase of Specie at New-York	$3,132,188

The rates of Exchange for the Cunard steamer *Europa*, which sailed at noon to-day, closed firm at 109¾@110 on London, and 5 16¼@5 13¾ on Paris. The exact amount of Specie taken out by the steamer, is $2,223,981. The ease and quiet in the market for Money continues, both at Bank and among private lenders. The latter are taking some choice mercantile bills at 7@8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and fair names at 9@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. There is not, however, sufficient new business making to authorize the old regularity of quotations from the discount offices. Demand loans, when applied for by the Stock Brokers, rule at 6@7 ₱ cent. At the same time Money is left on deposit with some of them, on Stock collateral, as low as 4@5 ₱ cent. The Domestic Exchanges are so close upon par with Philadelphia and Baltimore, that about ½ ₱ cent. covers the fluctuations of the market.

The temper of the Stock Exchange is more decidedly speculative to-day than at any time within the fortnight, notwithstanding the steady rise within that line of 3@5 ₱ cent. The official [illegible] of the half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent. by the New-York Central Company, though [illegible] expected, seemed to impart new confidence to the *Bulls* in the stock, and the price rapidly advanced to 82 ₱ cent. New-York and Erie shares were carried up to 24 ₱ cent.; Cumberland Coal to 17½; Toledo to 44⅛; Reading to 59; Galena to 80½, and Michigan Central Bonds to 97½ ₱ cent. The dealings were again large in State and Railway Bonds, at steady prices, the speculative feeling being less decided, partly on account of the rather free offering of Missouris, but mainly because of the absorbing attention shown to New-York Central, New-York and Erie, and other stocks on the share list. After the printed list in the afternoon the market became slightly less firm, and there was some realizing at the extreme rates. Erie left off 23⅞; Central, 81½@⅞; Reading, 58⅞; Toledo, 44 ₱ cent., and Cumberland 16¾@17. The general tone of the market was less firm than at the regular Board.

The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 8 ₱ cent., payable on demand. An election for Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, for the ensuing year, held yesterday, resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: Sidney Mason, Frederick De Peyster, George R. Howell, Samuel S. Bowman, Daniel Van Dusen, Teunis W. Quick, Waldo Hutchins, John B. Hall, Gideon De Angelis, A. Goldsborough Jones, Washington Yale, John Q. Jones, John R. Lawrence.

The Boston *Morning Post* says of the Money Market in that city:

> "Since our last the course of the Stock market has verified the views that have been heretofore expressed in these columns. Sound dividend Stocks have steadily advanced—transactions have been more numerous and weighty—and a decided inclination has been occasionally manifested to purchase on 'prospective' value alone. The present call for credit is light. Such paper as is considered 'A No. 1' goes readily in the street at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Banks do not lend all their receipts, and they manifest a decided inclination to hurry forward an expansion. But there is no difficulty in borrowing of them on prime paper at 6 ₱ cent., although regular customers, who have been carried through the hard times, with no advance of rates, are content to pay a handsome premium on their New York paper, real, or made for the occasion. Within a few days, large sums have been offered at 6 ₱ cent. in the street, and in several cases, we learn of a yet lower figure, for three to six months' loan."

Central Railroad Dividend.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Feb. 2.

The Central Board met last evening and declared their semi-annual 4 ₱ cent. dividend, payable on the 20th inst. The very satisfactory statements of earnings and expenses, for the last 6 months, which are subjoined, show a profit of 4 93-100 ₱ cent. for that period:

Statement *showing the result of the business of the Road for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1858.*

Earnings—August, 1857		$663,085 87
September, 1857		862,516 95
October, 1857		647,286 23
November, 1857		615,367 01
December, 1857		652,299 17
January, 1858 (partly estim'd)		460,522 14
Total		$3,901,077 37
Less Expenses		2,156,551 10
Total		$1,744,526 27
Amount of six months' interest on the debt of the Company	$485,435 56	
Amount of six months' contribution to Debt Certificate and Buffalo and Niagara Falls Sinking Funds	56,647 19	542,082 75
		$1,202,443 52
The amount of six months' payments to Sinking Funds for the Real Estate and Subscription Bonds and the issue for funding debts of old Companies is		19,450 00
Net earnings		$1,182,993 52
A four ₱ cent dividend is		959,782 00
Balance		$223,211 52

Though earning less money in the months of November, December and January, of 1857, than in the corresponding months of the previous year, the financial results were decidedly better in 1857 than in 1856, for, though the *receipts* fell off, the *expenses* were so much diminished as to more than compensate that loss. The Company, therefore, is financially stronger now, than it was in February, 1857.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Europa.] New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

Since my circular of 26th ult., the *Kangaroo* and *Canada* have arrived, the latter bringing dates to 16th January. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 5 ₱ cent. The demand for Cotton in Liverpool had fallen off, and the week's sales were limited to 35,000 bales; prices were scarcely supported at a decline of ⅛d. ₱ ℔. Middling Orleans was quoted at 6 7-16d., Mobiles 6⅜d., and Uplands 6¼d. ₱ ℔. In Manchester stocks were increasing in the hands of spinners, the demand very restricted, and a resort to "short time" contemplated in some quarters. Consols closed at 94⅝@94¾.

Notwithstanding the slight decline in Liverpool advised per *Canada*, and the dull state of trade in the manufacturing districts, the Cotton market in this City has been active and prices have had an upward tendency. I estimate the sales since 25th January at 9,000 bales, the bulk of which has been taken for Liverpool, a small portion for Havre and the Continent, and some few parcels for our domestic consumption. Prices have gradually hardened until, at the close of business yesterday, I found it necessary to advance the quotations of last week fully ⅜c. ₱ ℔., and we close with a small stock, very little of which is offering, and a strong feeling on the part of the trade generally in favor of higher prices.

The clearances during the week have been as follows: For Liverpool, 1,466; Havre, 1,356; Naples, 494; Rotterdam, 425. Total, 3,741 bales.

Cotton in transitu.—There have been sales of about 2,000 bales floating Cotton since the date of my last circular. Middling Savannahs, with freight to Liverpool at 5-16d., have been sold at 9⅞c.; other grades at proportionate rates. Middling Mobile, with freight at 15-32d., at 9 15-16c. ₱ ℔., all free on board. There is quite a scarcity of transit samples, and so far this season this branch of the Cotton trade has been much neglected.

Southern markets have been tolerably active during the week under review, without any material variation in price. Particulars are given elsewhere. By telegraph for a week later the business has been on a smaller scale, and the markets close with apparently a more subdued feeling. By telegraph we learn that on Monday last a simultaneous upward movement was made in all the Southern markets; the sales were, to a fair extent, at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ ℔. The following were the closing quotations on Feb. 1: Charleston, Middling Fair, 10⅛c.@10½c.; Savannah, Middling Fair, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Mobile, Middling, 10c.; New-Orleans, Middling, 10c. Augusta, Ga., more buyers than sellers.

Crop.—The estimates from the South remain unchanged, and 3,000,000 seems to be regarded as a maximum. There appears also to be more believers in a total of 2,800,000 bales, or at least that this is the amount likely to be received at the ports. This opinion is founded on the present deficiency in receipts as compared with last year, and on a belief that planters will not be willing sellers at the present currency. In this city the opinion on the crop remains at 3,000,000 to 3,100,000 bales.

Receipts at the ports for the week amount to 79,000 bales, against 101,000 bales same week last year. The deficiency, as compared with last year, now stands at 573,000 bales. This will be the maximum deficit of the season, as we already show by telegraph at Mobile and New-Orleans, for my next week's tables, a gain of 38,000 bales over the receipts for the corresponding week of last season, though some of this may be lost by a smaller quantity to be received at Savannah and Charleston than was reported during the corresponding week last year. A steady gain in imports at all the ports may not unreasonably be looked for, as we learn that some improvement in the condition of the roads has taken place, and that the advance in prices during the last three weeks has been sufficient to induce planters to part with their crops more freely. Last year, after the first week in February, we had no week of receipts as high as 100,000 bales, but on the contrary, a falling off from that date to the close of the season of over 600,000 bales, as compared with 1856. As we shall, therefore, be comparing with the light receipts of last season, we must expect the large deficiency now existing to be made up by free arrivals in this month, March and April.

Exports—For the week, are larger than I expected—to Great Britain 49,000 bales—and as the number of vessels loading is increased, we must count upon fresh shipments to Liverpool for some weeks. The total shipments to Great Britain since 1st September last have been 484,000 bales, against 473,000 bales to corresponding dates last season. To France the export for the week has been 22,000 bales, against 15,000 same week last year. The total shows a falling off of 18,000 bales, as compared with last season. To other foreign ports there is also a decrease of 19,000 bales.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	1,370,000	1,943,000	1,905,000	1,245,000	1,329,000
Ex. to G. B.	484,000	473,000	713,000	614,000	407,000
Ex. to France	177,000	195,000	232,000	137,000	137,000
Ex. other F.P	115,000	134,000	177,000	96,000	89,000
Total Export.	776,000	802,000	1,122,000	847,000	633,000
St'k on hand	575,000	817,000	655,000	365,000	556,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	79,000	101,000	88,000	121,000	120,000
Ex. to G. B.	49,000	58,000	76,000	43,000	31,000
Ex. to France	22,000	15,000	8,000	9,000	16,000
Ex. other F.P.	9,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	5,000
Total Exports	80,000	82,000	93,000	58,000	52,000

Markets by Telegraph.

Mobile, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The sales of Cotton for the last three days add up 10,000 bales, and the receipts 13,800. The market closed to-day with an advancing tendency. Middlings firm and active at 10c.

Savannah, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,600 bales at 9c.@10½c., an advance of ⅛c.

Charleston, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,200 bales, the market closing without an advancing tendency. Middling Fair, 10⅞c.@11c.

New Orleans, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Cotton generally unchanged. Sales to-day 4,500 bales. Molasses, 20c. Flour firm, at $4 25. Yellow Corn, 58c. Freights firmer—Cotton to Liverpool, in English vessels, 13-32d., and in American vessels 15-32d.

Charleston, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Cotton advancing. Sales to-day 2,400 bales. Middling Fair 11c.

Savannah, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Cotton—Sales to-day 350 bales at 9c.@10½c.

Augusta, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Cotton market firm. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday.*—*First Board.*—$100 City 6s, [illegible] 91½; $200 do., 97; $[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 88½; $3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage, 84½; $3,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage, 51¼; $1,800 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57½; $1,300 City Railroad 6s, 93½; $[illegible] do., [illegible]; $1,000 City Gas 6s, 93½; $2,000 do., '61, 95; $7,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 87¼; $2,000 Morris Canal 6s, 73¾; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 71; $2,000 do., '70, 75½; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾; 50 do., 43½; 6 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½; 5 Reading Railroad, 29¼; 10 Lehigh Scrip, 38; 5 do., 38¼; 35 Lehigh Nav., 50½; 60 Norristown Railroad, 51; 4 do., 51¼; 3 do., 51½; 2 do., 51½; 50 Cumberland Valley Railroad 1st preferred, 50; 156 Girard Bank, 9½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112½; Philadelphia 6s, interest off, 92@92½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 92@92½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97½@[illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 88¼@88¾; Reading Railroad, 29¼@29[illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 75@76; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 85; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '86, 71@71½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 44@45; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57½@58; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¾@16⅞; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 64½@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 45@47; Long Island, 10½@10¾; Vicksburg, 7½@8; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc ⅝@¾; Union Canal, 3@4; New-Creek, ⅜@¾; Catawissa Railroad 6@6½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 4
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17

FROM EUROPE.

Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 27
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Edinburg, from Glasgow—Mrs. Nicholson, family and nurse, Wm Ambrose, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Michie, Mr. McEwan, Mr. Major, Mr. Drummond—and 43 in the steerage.

In schr. James Miller, from Apalachicola—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Thorp.

In bark Eagle, from Curacoa—Mr. Howard, Mr. Baker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 5 21 | Moon rises.. 12 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 49 | Gov. Island 12 39 | Hell Gate... 2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Empire City, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ship Flying Eagle, Bates, San Francisco, J. J. Earle & Co.

Barks Hebron, Shepherd, New-Orleans, N. W. Brigham; M. Hyler, Hyler, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners Sagamore, Waldon, Providence, S. Kenny; Wonder, French, Providence, master; A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Ella, Glimer, Portland, G. C. Harriman; O. H. Booth, Burger, Georgetown, C. H. Pierson; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Marine, Lindsly, Maranham, Corning, Bento & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburg, (Br.,) Cummings, Glasgow Jan. 17, with mdse. and 57 passengers to Robert Craig. Experienced a continual succession of strong westerly gales; met with very heavy weather eastward of the Banks. Jan. 21, lat. 52 18, lon. 25 04, passed a large steamship bd. E., supposed the Niagara, fm. Boston for Liverpool.

Ship Golden City, Lee, Amoy Oct. 6, passed Anjier Nov. 6, Java Head Nov 8, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 15, with teas, &c., to Chambers & Heiser. Was 6 ds. off Cape Good Hope with very heavy weather. Dec. 26, arrived at St. Helena and sailed same day. Jan. 9, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic in lon. 3[illegible]. Dec. 20, spoke ship Benjamin Franklin, (Fr.,) from Mauritius for Nantes, 51 ds. out. Jan. 25, spoke herm. brig Zuleika, (of Boston.)

Ship Hannah Crooker, Huntoon, New Orleans 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to Robson & Fosdick. Jan. 28, lat. 31 18, lon. 75 04, exchanged signals with ship Sultana, fm. New-York for New-Orleans.

Ship St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar and molasses and 6 passengers to Wm. Nelson & Son. Has experienced strong gales from S. E. to N. E. the entire passage.

Ship Union, Davis, New-Orleans 24 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Had heavy weather N. of Hatteras, stove bulwarks, &c.

Ship Atlantic, Worth, New-Orleans Jan. 2, and S. W. Pass 12th, with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Eagle, (of Boston,) Baker, Curacoa Jan. 16, with salt, skins and specie to S. W. Lewis. Experienced heavy weather.

Bark Corilla, Pettingell, New-Orleans 25 ds., with mdse. to S. & C. Johnson.

Bark Rover, Van Sice, New-Orleans Jan. 16, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark John Henry, (of Portsmouth,) Fletcher, Leghorn Dec. 8, passed Gibraltar Dec. 17, with marble, &c., to M. Pastacaldi.

Bark Warwick, Jenkins, New Orleans and the Bar Jan. 5, with molasses to Robert & Williams. Had very heavy gales from N. N. E. to E. the entire passage.

Bark Wave Crest, Harmon, St. Marks 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Bark George Leslie, (of Thomaston,) Hall, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to R. W. Trundy.

Brig Franconia, Upton, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to Thomson & Hunter.

Brig West, (of Franklin,) Ball, Black River, (Jam.,) Jan. 5, with logwood to master.

Brig La Stella del Mare, (of Naples,) Morina, Messina 74 ds., passed Gibraltar Dec. 8, with fruit, &c., to order.

Brig Flora, Rice, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood, honey, &c., to Delafield & Wilson.

Brig Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Attakapas 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich—vessel to C. & E. J. Peters. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Rockland,) Simonton, Port-au-Platt Jan. 16, with tobacco, &c., to Metcalf & Duncan. Left no Am. vessels. The schr. Carrie Amelia, (of Bucksport,) Turner, from New-York for Port-au-Platt, ran ashore at the mouth of the harbor Jan. 14, sails, rigging, and part of the cargo saved, also Captain and crew; vessel will be a total loss. The C. A. was built in Orland, Me., in 1854; 130 tons burden, and rated A 2.

Schr. Ned, Curtis, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Tuesday, 4 A. M., lat. 38 08, lon. 74 40, during the gale from E. N. E., carried away fore boom, and lost overboard a seaman named David Shannon, otherwise known as Patrick Maughlin. Has experienced very heavy weather.

Schr. James Miller, (3-masted,) Miner, Apalachicola 20 ds., with cotton to Terry & Delafield.

Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. C. Murray. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. My Rover, Jackson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Richmond 3 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. J. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Taylor, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ann, Cole, City Point 4 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Manchester, Chichester, Richmond 3 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Steamer Petrel, Ayre, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia 20 hours, with mdse. to J. T. Sanford.

WIND—During the day S. W. to W.; sunset, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Europa, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool; Empire City, Griffin, Havana and New-Orleans; ships Liverpool, Kearney, London; Centurion, Caulkins, Liverpool; Isaac Wright, Marshall, do.; John Bertram, (Ham.,) Knudson, Hamburg; bark Ocean Home, Hinckley, Mobile.

Below.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and Deal Dec. 24, with mdse and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Also, 1 ship, 2 barks and 2 brigs.

Memoranda.

The whale-ship A. S. Perkins, (of New-London,) previously reported as having put in to Valparaiso leaky, by advices received from the Captain, the damage she received was but trifling, having only carried away her bowsprit. After repairing, she proceeded on her voyage.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Highland Light, 3 P. M., passing in ship Witchcraft, from Manila for Boston.

Disasters, &c.

Mobile, Jan. 19, 1858.—The steamer St. Charles, on her trip to Montgomery, when above Selma, parted one of her tiller ropes, and before the boat could be stopped, ran into the Bank, injuring the bow and causing her to leak badly, having 8 to 4 feet water in her hold. The cargo on deck was thrown overboard, the leak partially stopped, and proceeded to Montgomery, delivering her cargo in a damaged state.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 20, lat. 26 54, lon. 79 20, ship Elizabeth Hamilton, from New-Orleans, bound N.

Jan. 24, off Caryfort Reef, barkentine Young America, from New Orleans, bound N.

Jan. 25, lat. 36 12, lon. 69, ship Carolus Magnus, from New-York for Callao.

Jan. 28, lat. 37 40, lon. 73 20, schr. Mary Alice, fm. New-York for Porto Rico.

No date, lat. 39 20, lon. 72 45, brig Young Republic, standing S.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. 17, brig E. Bonner, for Boston, 18th; the brig John Boynton, for Gonaives, sailed 16th.

At St. Helena, Dec. 26, U. S. ship Dale, from Coast of Africa; whaling bark Dove, (of New-London.) The ship Witchcraft, (of Boston,) from Manila for Boston, 91 ds. out, sailed Dec. 26.

At Curacoa, Jan. 15, barks Cordelia, Cook, from Boston for Cuba, ldg. salt; Sarah, Stevens, from Martinique for Savanilla, in ballast; schr. Montezuma, Turner, fm. New-York for Maracaibo, to load for New York.